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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN SEOUL--Seoul, 27 Mar (OP-KYODO)--Norway will soon set up a resident embassy in Seoul, the Foreign Ministry here announced Thursday. Ministry officials said that Oslo's consul general in Vancouver, Nils Axer Kajergaard Nissen, had been approved to be the first Norwegian resident ambassador to Seoul. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 27 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO EMPHASIZE DIRECT TRADE WITH USSR

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 17 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "There Is No Obstacle to Direct ROK-USSR Trade"]

[Text] South Korea has until now promoted indirect trade with the USSR and the East European nations through West Germany, Austria and Japan. However, while continuing to greatly expand such indirect trade, it is now working to convert this to direct trade.

A policy of aggressive expansion of trade with East European nations was confirmed at this year's first Trade Promotion Conference, held just recently with President Choe Kyu-ha presiding. It was also disclosed that a special organ for overseeing trade with Eastern Europe would be established within the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRR) sometime this year. The Export Traders' Council, a private organization, is reportedly planning to dispatch a group of sales representatives for Korean products to East European countries.

According to a statement made by one South Korean government source, Soviet pollack, which has been imported indirectly through Japan, is now starting to be imported directly. This same authority stated that pollack is the only commodity which is currently imported directly. A different government source indicated that direct ROK-Soviet trade is still under study and has not yet actually been initiated.

Time to Improve on "Unilateral Relations"

South Korea has made clear, in the "23 June Declaration of Foreign Policy of Peace and Reunification" issued in 1973, its readiness to open doors and to surmount differences in political ideology and structure on a principle of reciprocity with the USSR, the People's Republic of China, and other socialist nations in order to stimulate both commercial and cultural exchanges and to establish diplomatic relations. At a press conference held last year in September prior to an official visit to Finland, which has diplomatic missions in the East European countries owing to its intimate relations with the Soviet Union, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Tong-chin emphasized that "it is both the wish of the [South Korean] government and a necessity that relations with the Soviet Union be improved as much as possible in a reasonable manner."

Although relations with the Soviet Union have been largely unilateral, there has been some exchange of individuals. South Korean participants at international cultural and scientific conferences and sporting events held in the Soviet Union are assured entry into the Soviet Union. Not only is there exchange of letters, international telephone service has also been established between the two countries. Parcel post service, which already exists between South Korea and the East European countries, is expected to become a reality in the not too distant future.

The Soviet Union also, for example, has for several years tacitly approved South Korean products to be shipped to Eastern and Western Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway. That is not all; indirect trade is being conducted through Third World countries and, according to the account given by South Korean representatives who participated in the Pacific Scientists Convention held in Khabarovsk in August of last year, a considerable number of South Korean-made products, such as electrical household appliances, which include cassette tape players and televisions, and textile products, have appeared in Khabarovsk. City dwellers were said to view South Korea as a newly emerged industrial nation.

South Korean relations with the East European nations are at about the same stage as those with the Soviet Union. If however, one were to look solely at trade ties, a firm under the aegis of the Czechoslovak state-operated foreign trade corporation has sent a letter addressed to the Korean Chamber of Commerce requesting assistance in facilitating import-export trade with South Korea, and also both Yugoslavia and Poland had even earlier used the proper name, Republic of Korea, in national trade statistics reports and their official disclosures of trade with South Korea. Trade ties can therefore be regarded as more advanced than South Korean-Soviet ties.

In spite of all this, the failure of the Soviet Union and the East European nations to launch into having substantive improvements in diplomatic relations or even in non-political ties, is attributed to the dedicated and persistent efforts of North Korea, which has friendship treaties with these countries, to restrain and thwart such developments.

South Korea has already made clear its willingness to have friendly relations with socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and the East European bloc nations. It has indicated that representatives from these countries participating in various international conference and conventions held in South Korea will be assured entry into the country, even going so far as to extend invitations to participate. It has also indicated that it is prepared to have talks with the Soviet Union, which is a common neighbor to both Korea, on its 200 nautical mile economic sea zone and mutual deep-sea fishing issues, as well as on the protection of natural resources and maritime rescue operations.

Need For Positive Soviet Response

Promoting improved relations by having exchanges and overcoming differences in ideology and system by conforming to the principles of respect for sovereignty, peaceful coexistence and mutual equality in the area of humanistic issues, such as cultural and sports exchanges, rescuing shipwrecked fishermen, as well as issues on economic sea boundary and fishing, will mutually benefit both countries.

On the matter of foreign policy, the Soviets are conscious of the North Korean stance, possibly making it difficult for them to respond to direct contact and improved relations with South Korea. North Korea is in particular strongly opposed to direct contacts between South Korea and its allies, the Soviet Union and China. The reason for this is that the recognition of South Korea by the socialist nations will in effect signify the recognition of two Koreas. It is totally illogical to criticize improved relations between South Korea and socialist countries when the North has been urging nations that solely recognize South Korea to recognize the North in addition to South Korea--in other words recognizing "two Koreas."

North Korea is already carrying out direct trade with Japan and is currently pressing for the establishment of direct contact and improved relations with the U.S. Compared to this, South Korea-Soviet relations are far behind. The Soviet Union is one of the major powers most closely associated with peace on the Korean Peninsula. If Soviet support for peace and reunification of North and South Korea is genuine, then, partially in the interest of resolving the problem of securing peace on the North Peninsula, which is of overriding importance, relations between the USSR and South Korea must be further improved, and the USSR has no reason to hesitate in implementing direct contact and exchanges in non-political areas. The Soviet Union must provide realistic responses to South Korean efforts, which range from attempts to open up direct trade to the improving of relations.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

FIRST QUARTER DEFICIT--Seoul, 5 Apr (OP-KYODO)--Korea recorded a first quarter deficit of more than dollar one billion in its current account of international transactions. A Finance Ministry tally released Saturday broke the deficit down to dollar one billion in commodity trade and dollar 38 million in invisible trade. In contrast, during the same period last year, Korea had a surplus of dollar 208 million in invisible trade. Commodity exports in the three-month period amounted to dollar 3.8 billion, up 22.7 per cent over the first quarter last year, while imports totaled dollar 4.8 billion, 27.1 per cent more than in 1979. The export growth rate is 2.1 percentage points higher than last year's 20.6 per cent increase over 1978 exports, and the 27.1 per cent increase in imports is 8.6 percentage points lower than last year's growth over 1978 imports. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 5 Apr 80 OW]

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER REALIZATION OF IDEOLOGY OF GREAT LEADER URGED

Pyongyang NO LONG CHONGNYON in Korean 17 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by headquarters reporter Kim Pyong-nok: "The Great Ideology, Rays of Guidance!"]

[Text] Upholding the militant tasks set forth in this year's New Year's Day address of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, at the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the party, our people and youth have risen in unison embarking upon a road of solemn march to make the historic sixth convention of the party a grand festival of the victors.

The whole country has turned into a scene of wild excitement with its zeal for ushering in the sixth convention of the party with unprecedentedly high political enthusiasm and scintillating labor success.

"The historical sixth convention of the party will be a significant one in that it will be held along the course of revering the great leader and of upholding the glorious Party Center with loyalty.

"This represents a glory of Korea and our happiness."

These remarks were made by a youth in Hamhung when we interviewed him. The same feeling is being shared by our people and youth, who are having in their hearts a grand glory and happiness of revering the great leader highly and upholding the glorious Party Center with loyalty, as they energetically traverse the road of revolutionary march.

One day in the 1930's when the historical anti-Japanese artillery fire was bursting like a spring thunder to shatter the thick ice of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule that had oppressed the entire Korea--:

A miner of the Iwon Mine called to his side his young son who had just emerged from a pit, and said in an excited tone:

"Son, they say that General Kim Il-song is annihilating Japanese bandits in a campaign launched at Mt Paektu. General Kim is a born army hero and the sun of our nation.

"Korea has now hit upon tremendously good luck!"

The father and son hugged each other and said in tears of joy and excitement that they would leave their fate to the great general and live in hope till the day when they would be able to live in affluence.

Many years have elapsed since then.

One day in the 1970's when the 'artillery' fire of turning the whole society into the cause of the chuch'e ideology was resounding everywhere and the revolutionary cause of chuch'e was being raised onto a new higher stage--:

A worker of the Hungnam Fertilizer Combined Enterprise, returning from a trip to Pyongyang, called on his son, a factory worker, and said in an excited tone:

"Son, we are marching toward communism, revering the great leader at a distance and following the guidance of the glorious Party Center.

"Our party, brought up by the respected and beloved leader himself, represents the rays of guidance which are bringing about scintillating successes by most effectively embodying the great ideas of the leader.

"How promising is the future of our fatherland, where the sun and stars are shining!"

The father himself was a young miner of the Iwon Mine 40-odd years ago; and the youth we met was his son.

Indeed the glorious scintillating revolutionary history of Korea is [with us] because we revered the great leader at a distance; and today's Korea is with us because of the great ideology of the leader.

When we follow the sagacious guidance of the glorious Party Center, the revolutionary cause of chuch'e will shine; and when our party realizes the leader's great ideology most successfully, Korea's future will become more scintillating.

Marshall Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Our party is the headquarters of the Korean revolution and the political leader of our people. It is solely responsible for revolution, construction, and our people's destiny in our country. Without the guidance of our party, we would not be able to push our revolutionary struggle and construction even an inch, and there would not be a scintillating future for our people."

Today the glorious Party Center is successfully realizing every aspect of the great ideology of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader and the founder and the leader of our party.

The great ideology of the great leader is designed to see to it that the revolutionary cause of chuch'e will be realized successfully, and that our people and their posterity will enjoy to their satisfaction an independent and creative life.

The great ideology of the paternal leader is the revolutionary cause of our people.

The great leader is devoting his whole life to realizing this great ideology.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, whom our people respectfully received and revered at a distance for the first time in our several thousand year history, is a great leader who ushered in a new epoch of socialism and communism and built an everlasting foundation for the eternal success of our revolution.

The great leader who, firmly determined to devote everything to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people, embarked upon the road of revolution in his early days and opened up the bright future of the Korean revolution, and who has been bringing about brilliant successes to the revolutionary cause of chuch'e--the road of revolution, along which the leader took the lead in leading our people to victory and glory by realizing his great ideology, represents a grand epic poetry of great love of the paternal leader who, braving trials and hardships of all hues, devoted himself exclusively to the cause of the freedom and happiness of the people.

Today's Korea of chuch'e, where, thanks to the hard work and indefatigable zeal of the great leader who is devoting himself to the revolutionary cause of chuch'e that he hewed out by holding high the revolutionary banner of chuch'e in his early days, both heaven and earth are existing for the people, streams in the rural villages are flowing for the sake of the people, and the flowers on the roadsides are blooming for the people--a paradise of the people is here and every one of the people is enjoying happiness.

The paternal leader is continuing today his hard work with indefatigable zeal, without a moment of rest, for our people and their posterity.

The great ideology of the respected and beloved leader is flourishing more and more brilliantly, throughout this land, thanks to the rays of benevolent guidance of our glorious party today.

The entire history of our party, which was brought up by the great leader himself, is full of glory because of the glorious course along which our people were guided consistently toward the struggle for accomplishing through to the end the revolutionary cause of chuch'e that had been hewed at the foot of Mt Paektu.

Let us successfully carry on the revolutionary cause of chuch'e generation after generation!

let us staunchly protect and defend and successfully carry on the immortal accomplishments made by our great leader!

Our glorious party is taking the lead in leading revolution to successfully meet this urgent demand!

All the policies of our party represent the ideology and will of the great leader; and the cause of supporting the lofty will of the party is the cause of realizing the great . . . of the leader.

Today our people and youth, upholding the slogan of indoctrinating the entire society in the chuch's ideology, are carrying out all the aspects of a historical cause in which they are marching toward socialism and communism following the rays of guidance of the party.

Our party is taking the lead sagaciously guiding this fresh historical march.

Successfully realizing the great ideology of the great leader, our party is, first of all, firmly protecting, defending, and forcefully carrying on the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The Party Center, carrying on the lineage of chuch's, earlier recognized a small "bud" among those students of the Yangju Middle School who compiled a collection of research materials of revolutionary traditions and conducted classes to study the revolutionary traditions; and it saw to it that those students would burn more forcefully the strong flames of successfully carrying on, generation after generation, the great leader's glorious revolutionary history and our party's shining revolutionary traditions.

Thanks to the energetic and tempered guidance of the party, "Comrade Kim Il-sung's Revolutionary Ideology Study Rooms" and "Marshal Kim Il-sung's Revolutionary Activities Study Rooms" have been established everywhere in a respectful manner; the Man'gongdae, the cradle of revolution, Mt Paektu, a sacred mountain of revolution, and other revolutionary historic sites and revolutionary battle sites have become grand centers of the revolutionary traditions indoctrination, and thus the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader is being successfully handed down generation after generation.

Under the revolutionary banner "Let Us Produce, Learn, and Live in the Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!", the lofty revolutionary spirit, the manner of struggle, and the life style, which were brought up in the struggles of Mt Paektu in early days, are being carried on successfully; and this reaffirms the greatness of the rays of guidance of our party.

The iron-like conviction of the forerunners of the anti-Japanese revolution that one would be glorious either by being alive or by sacrificing one's life in order to protect and defend the headquarters of Korean revolution, as it was handed down to following generations, were kept in the hearts of our people and new generations; and it is getting more and more strong as years go by.

The very sage guidance of our party to the effect that both the long-trained revolutionary fighters and the new growing generation shall be led in the cause of carrying on generation after generation the precious revolutionary struggle attained by the respected and beloved leader--the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause is guaranteed by this guidance.

An objective on which the glorious Party Center is placing an important emphasis in its efforts to realize the great ideology of the great leader is to push the revolution and construction under the unified guiding ideology to through.

Setting forth slogans to indoctrinate the entire society with the church's ideology in compliance with the requirements of summarizing the historical experiences in the half-century long Korean revolution and of developing the revolution, the party is leading this sublime cause to a shining victory.

Let us indoctrinate the entire society with the church's ideology.

The Party Center, putting up this fully defined, clarified some difficult and odd problems in a new manner and is continuously guiding the entire party and the people.

Above all, the party, the heart and the entire power of the country, has been strengthened; and it has been so is that the fresh and revolutionary life style and manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas will prevail throughout the society.

The Party Center which has put on the wings of the speed battle to the farflung 'flying horse'.

As the rays of guidance reached everywhere, the party organizations turned into living and vivid militant organizations; the church's scope of work broad was pushing in the basis of the people; and many meritorious services and fresh miracles were brought about in every grand socialist construction site where the speed battle never stopped.

Setting forth the revolutionary slogan of 'Ideology, Technology, and Culture--All in Accordance With the Demands of Our Age', the Party Center directed and developed the Socialist Work Team Movement in conformity with the requirements of indoctrinating the entire society in the church's ideology; it set the theme of the campaign to--capturing the red flag of the Three Revolutions, aiming to it that the campaign will be launched throughout the country in a whole nation wide movement.

Now, thanks to the tempered leadership of the party, the cause of indoctrinating the entire society in the church's ideology is carefully being carried out unceasingly.

Truly, the rays of benevolent guidance of the glorious Party Center are reaching limitlessly: the policies and guidelines of the party; those books which should be read by members of the Socialist Youth League, students, and youths; the political life of all the people and youths; the pretty ribbons on the kindergarten children's heads; the modern streets of the paradise; and those nameless remote islands. Thus the Party Center is seeing to it that the great ideology of the great leader will shine brilliantly and be fully blooming.

Today our people and youths, under the tempered leadership of our party, which is successfully realizing the great ideology of the great leader, are looking forward, with conviction, to the future of our revolution and of communism; and they are forcefully marching forward with limitless national pride and self-confidence.

Our people's highest happiness and loftiest pride are to be found where our people march forward with conviction toward the future of communism under the guidance of the glorious Party Center, upholding Marshal Kim Il-sung, the great leader.

Upholding the great leader, our people and youths will consummate the revolutionary cause of which's following the rays of our party's guidance.

1989

CSO: 4108

② KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STRENGTHENING INDOCTRINATION IN CHUCHE IDEOLOGY AMONG YOUTH

YONGYANG MORNING CHRONICLE in Korean 2 Feb. 68 p. 1

Editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen indoctrination in the Chuche Ideology Among Youth"

[Text] Now our people and youth, holding high the New Year's message, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung and the resolution of the 10th plenum of the Party Fifth Central Committee, are working with a revolutionary spirit an extraordinary degree of revolutionary passion and vigor, achieving innovations and rapid progress on all the vital fronts of socialist construction.

The basic reality of today is that we are in the midst of a new period of rapid development and that our country is making a great leap forward. We must realize that the drama of the South Korean people's struggle for liberation (the indoctrination) in the Chuche ideology among youth.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung instructed as follows: "The indoctrination in the chuche ideology must be further strengthened so that all the workers may solidly arm themselves with the revolutionary view of chuche and forcefully struggle to achieve the complete victory of the chuche ideology." (CHUCHE'IDE NASAMUN TO'K'JONG SUK'J' T'UDU SAHOL'YU KOSONGU TONG TAJUCH'IL'IL [Let the workers, the youth and the students, holding high the banner of the Chuche ideology] Kookae 271)

It is a persistent policy of our party to satisfy arm all the members of the SWYL and other youths with the chuche ideology and it is also one of the most important tasks facing the ranks of the SWYL.

The indoctrination in the chuche ideology must be further strengthened among youth so as to raise them to be the conscious revolutionaries of the chuche-mind who are boundlessly loyal to the party and revolution as well, and then it will be possible to bring forth a continuous upsurge in socialist construction.

The strengthening of indoctrination in the chuche ideology among youth is, above all, an important requirement for arming them solidly with the revolutionary view of chuche. The immortal chuche ideology of the party

leader is the most accurate guideline for the revolution and construction and also is a scientific and revolutionary world view which the communist revolutionaries must possess.

The chuche ideology, based on the philosophical principle that man is the master over everything and determines everything, clarifies scientifically the role and position of man in the world, thereby giving him the most correct view on nature and society and provides him with a strong weapon for understanding and reconstructing this world.

The chuche ideology clarifies anew the revolutionary principle that the master of revolution and construction is the masses and the motive power of carrying on the revolution and construction comes from the masses, thereby enabling the masses to firmly hold their destiny in their hands and to explore their way both independently and creatively.

Only if we solidly arm the youth with the great chuche ideology and well prepare them as the true revolutionaries of communism possessed of the revolutionary world view of chuche can we have them act like the masters of revolution and solve all the problems on their own in accordance with the interest of our people and the peculiar situation of our country and successfully play their role as the masters of the Korean revolution.

Attention in the chuche ideology is a firm guarantee for the youth are a high respect for the interest of people and devote themselves the realization of their independent and creative life.

Arming of youth with the chuche ideology is an important indoctrination work to enable them to thoroughly protect the policies and lines of the party and carry them out.

The spirit of absolute and unconditional obedience to the party policy is one of the most important qualities for the communist revolutionaries.

The unconditional support and execution of the party line and policy requires a deep understanding of the legitimacy of the policy and of the ideological and theoretical foundation of the policy.

Indoctrination in the chuche ideology becomes an important means by which the youth can be aware of the legitimacy of the party lines and policies and of their enormous vitality.

When the youth are solidly armed with the chuche ideology, they will take the execution of the party policy as a matter of life or death, as the hidden armies did before, and will be able to thoroughly carry out the given tasks of revolution, having a firm confidence in their own potentials and fully demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Today, especially, the strengthening of indoctrination in the chuche ideology among youth reflects our desire to make this year the most brilliant one

in the history of our fatherland, as the 5th congress of the glorious Korean Workers' Party is to be held this year, and to mark the congress as a great festival for the victors.

Only by solidly arming the youth with the chuche ideology can we bind them together as solidly as steel and rock around the great leader and the party as a single ideological will, and mobilize as much as possible their revolutionary zeal, creativity and positiveness, so as to mark the congress with a high degree of political consciousness and as a brilliant achievement.

The SWYL organs have to do everything to hold a firm rein over the program of indoctrination in the chuche ideology among youth and to ceaselessly intensify it in accordance with the demands of the development of reality.

The study of principles in the chuche ideology must be preceded among the youth if they are expected to be armed with the chuche ideology.

Only by gaining a profound understanding of the principles of the chuche ideology can they firmly establish a chuche revolutionary view of the world and devotedly fight on for the success of the great cause of chuche.

The fundamental textbooks for the principles of the chuche ideology are the immortal classical works of the great leader and the original texts of his instructions.

SWYL organs should encourage all the youth to thoroughly study, more than anything else, "The Selected Works of Kim Il-sung" and "The Works of Kim Il-sung" in which the chuche ideology is embodied. As an immediate problem, they have to strongly promote the study on the New Year's message of the great leader and his instruction at the 19th plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee and other programmatic instructions on the youth movement and SWYL activities. In this way, this year during which the 5th congress of the glorious Korean Workers' Party is to be held will be characterized by the intense atmosphere of study of the chuche ideology among the organs and by a new progress in the formation of the world view among youth.

To be armed with the chuche ideology, the youth also must intensify their study of the party policy and line which thoroughly embody the chuche ideology. Thus will all SWYL members gain a profound understanding of the wisdom and vitality of the party chuche policy and line. The great leader's revolutionary history is glorious and brilliant revolutionary history in which the great leader personally illuminated the immortal chuche ideology and brilliantly manifested it in Korean revolution.

SWYL organs must make great efforts for the study of the revolutionary ideology of the great leader so that they can be fully conscious of the wisdom of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, who initiated the chuche ideology and implemented it into the revolution.

and construction, and eventually achieved a brilliant victory. In particular, SWYL organs must intensify the movement of learning from the glorious childhood and youth of the respected and beloved leader, holding up high the slogan of loyalty "Let Us Learn From the Great Leader." At the same time, we must present all the concrete examples of great victories our people achieved under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology in revolution and construction and conduct indoctrination in the chuche ideology more vigorously and refreshingly, thereby making the youth fully conscious of the legitimacy and vitality of the chuche ideology, proud of the revolutionary struggle of accomplishing the great cause of chuche and enable them to think, work and live all the time in accordance with the chuche ideology.

The results of the indoctrination in the chuche ideology must appear in the practical struggle of realizing the chuche ideology.

SWYL organs must attempt to promote indoctrination in the chuche ideology in concert with the practice of carrying out the great leader's instructions and the party policies, thereby enabling the youth to become select guards or do-or-die unit members who will carry out by any means our leader's instructions and the party policies with the spirit of absolute and unconditional obedience.

In particular, SWYL organs must vigorously launch a movement for learning from the example of the hidden heroes who demonstrated in the noblest way their loyalty to our leader and the party, having a firm confidence in the chuche ideology, thereby enabling the youth to promote the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the consciousness of the revolutionary nature. In this way should we normalize production in every sector of the socialist construction and launch technological revolution, thereby hastening the completion of this year's plan prior to the party congress.

The ideological indoctrination to arm the youth with the chuche ideology must be combined with the ideological struggle to eradicate all kinds of outdated ideologies.

Accordingly, SWYL organs must intensify the ideological struggle to oppose the manifestations of anti-party and counterrevolutionary trends and all kinds of conservative vestiges such as passivism, conservatism and technical mysticism contrary to the chuche ideology.

Indoctrination in the chuche ideology must be conducted to accommodate the differences in the degree of youth's knowledge and given tasks and circumstances.

SWYL organs with a full understanding of the difference of ideological traits and given tasks among the youth, must well organize a collective or individual program of indoctrination suitable to each of them.

SWYL organs must also give proper guidance to the problem of how all SWYL members can participate in the program of indoctrination according to their own standards and ability.

The best method at this point is to give them as many dialogical lessons as possible, following the instruction of the party.

SWYL organs must meet their members, give them frequent dialogical lessons, find out how each SWYL member organizes his program of study, how much he knows and guide him accordingly. In this way they should indoctrinate even a single member or organize a single program as thoroughly as possible.

An effective indoctrination in the chuche ideology is guaranteed by the process of strengthening the SWYL's organization life. Also SWYL organs must pay intense attention to making the organizational life of SWYL members an ideological school in which the revolutionary world view is established and a furnace for ideological tempering.

Enhancing the role and responsibility of the SWYL functionaries who organize and conduct the programs of indoctrination in the chuche ideology is an important key to strengthening the indoctrination in accordance with the demands of new developments.

Also the SWYL functionaries, having a firm hold on the programs of indoctrination in the chuche ideology as their permanent task, must be fully conscious of the honor and responsibility with which they rear the youth to be the successors of the great cause of chuche revolution and act as the protectors of the political life of the youth and energetically proceed on the works of organizing and guiding, assessing and critiquing and reorganizing the programs.

There is nothing to be more proud of and rewarding than struggling for the accomplishment of revolutionary tasks of the chuche ideology in the chuche fatherland, holding up high as the leader the great Marshal Kim Il-sung who created the immortal banner of revolution, the chuche ideology.

Let SWYL members and other youth mark a new turning point in the task of arming themselves with the chuche ideology, and solidify the SWYL organs as the revolutionary column burning with the chuche ideology! Let us meet the 5th congress of the Korean Workers' Party as a great festival for the victors, and carry out more forcefully the revolutionary tasks of chuche initiated by the great leader!

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CONTINUED STRUGGLE AGAINST CLASS ENEMIES URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 Feb 80 p 2

[Article: "The Political Responsibility of Our State"]

[Text] The correct determination by the working class state of its political responsibility is an important requirement in carrying out, in a purposeful manner, its historic tasks of building socialism and communism.

In his immortal classic work "The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song vividly set forth the political responsibility for successfully carrying out our nation's basic revolutionary tasks based on a profound analysis of the legitimacy of socialist and economic construction and of the current stage of development of our revolution.

Clause 11, Article 1 of our nation's socialist constitution stipulates the following:

"The state will protect the socialist system from the destructive maneuverings of domestic and foreign splittists, and carry out the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 6, p 371)

The revolutionization and working classization of the entire society by thoroughly suppressing the activities of hostile classes, and by indoctrination and remolding of all workers toward communism, is the key political responsibility of the socialist state in resolutely safeguarding its socialist system, in authoritatively protecting socialist construction, and in occupying the ideological fortress of communism.

When the socialist remolding of productive relationships in the cities and rural areas was completed, and the socialist system established, the exploitative class was completely eliminated as a class and its socio-economic foundation uprooted. Nevertheless, remnants of the exploitative class are still around; these elements have not given up their hopes of regaining their old position and continuously engage in subversive maneuverings. In addition, the imperialists incite those remaining elements of the exploitative class and engage in subversive dark activities.

Under such conditions, the socialist system, unable to completely suppress the activities of hostile classes, cannot be fully developed, and the final victory of socialism cannot be realized. Consequently, the working class state must establish the key task of suppressing the activities of all these enemies, and continue to vigorously accelerate class struggle, in order to smoothly carry out its historic mission.

Ideological revolution is an important revolutionary task in liberating all members of the society from various obsolete ideologies and in arming them with the revolutionary ideology of the working class. Consequently, the question of whether or not the ideological revolution will be thoroughly accomplished is a fundamental problem which affects the success of socialist and communist construction.

With the victory of the socialist system, the socio-economic base supporting obsolete ideology was eliminated. However, the remnants of outdated ideology which lie in the minds of individuals continue to exist unabated over a long period of time.

In addition, bourgeois ideological poison continues to be injected from the outside as part of the ideological and cultural infusion of capitalists.

Under such circumstances, only through the strengthening of the ideological revolution and the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society can the workers be completely liberated from outdated ideology and the complete victory of socialism be achieved.

In stipulating that the political responsibility of our state includes the protection of the socialist system from the subversive maneuvering of domestic and foreign splittists, and the strengthening of the ideological revolution through revolutionization and working classization of the entire society, the socialist constitution firmly guarantees by law the actions of our state to occupy the ideological fortress of communism.

The most important part of strengthening the ideological revolution, and thus achieving the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society, is firmly arming all workers with the unitary ideology and church thought of our party.

We must strive to strengthen party policy indoctrination and revolutionary tradition indoctrination among workers so that they will become church-type revolutionaries who carry out to the end the party's line and policy regardless of the situation.

In strengthening communist indoctrination, which is based on class indoctrination, we must see to it that all workers are firmly armed with the class consciousness and collective ideology of the working class, and that, zealously loving our nation's socialist system they will devote themselves to its steady development.

Today our workers, firmly armed with great chuche thought, are committing their all to struggle on behalf of the party, the revolution, and the prosperity of the fatherland and the people, and are fully demonstrating high responsibility and a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous labor in carrying out their revolutionary mission.

Another important responsibility of our state set forth in the socialist constitution is the thorough implementation of our party's self-defensive military line and the comprehensive strengthening of the nation's defense capabilities.

The strengthening of national defense is a basic function of the socialist state. The government of the republic, fully implementing our party's self-defensive military policy, is staunchly protecting the nation's political sovereignty and the gains of revolution from capitalist aggressors.

A further important responsibility of our state set forth in the socialist constitution is the defense of the democratic national rights and privileges of overseas Korean compatriots.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole fatherland of all Korean people. Overseas compatriots can, because of their socialist fatherland, have the full national rights of citizens of a free and independent nation who are residing overseas, and can lead the proud and dignified life that they do today. Protection of the democratic rights and privileges of overseas Korean citizens is a sacred duty of our state and a sovereign right of the republic.

The constitutional provision on protecting the democratic national rights of overseas compatriots and legitimate rights under international law provides a legal guarantee for the national rights and dignity of overseas citizens, and further encourages the struggle of all overseas compatriots who are vigorously fighting, possessed of the unending national pride and dignity of overseas citizens of the socialist fatherland.

Another important responsibility set forth in the socialist constitution is the thorough implementation of our party's principle of independent foreign policy.

The principle of independent foreign policy provided for in the socialist constitution is that of exercising the full rights of equality and independence in the field of foreign relations, and of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary movement.

The revolution of a single nation is part of world revolution, and the success of revolution in individual nations depends on how well a chuche-type revolutionary movement is put into place and on whether or not solidarity with international revolutionary movements is strengthened.

The strengthening of foreign policy carries important significance in achieving the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the

republic, and in the realization of the great undertaking of fatherland unification as well as in stepping up the final victory of world revolution.

Our party's policy of independent foreign relations is a revolutionary policy which makes it possible to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of socialist nations and to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of all the world's nations, including those of non-aligned countries and Third World countries, and to advance the ultimate victory of world revolution.

The constitutional provisions relating to our nation's principle of independent foreign policy vividly demonstrate that the position of the government of the republic is that of continuing to fight vigorously for the victory of our revolution, and of world revolution, by thoroughly implementing the principle of independent foreign policy of our party.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RESEARCH INSTITUTE COMMENTS ON UPCOMING SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 67, Jan 80 p 7

[Article: "The 19th Plenum of the 5th KWP Central Committee Decides To Hold 6th Party Congress"]

[Text] The 19th plenum of the 5th Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] held on the 11th and 12th December 1979, officially decided to hold the 6th Party Congress in October 1980. The first public announcement of the 6th Party Congress was made by President Kim on 31 August 1975 when he stated in the interview with Mr Inumata, editor-in-chief of KYODO NEWS SERVICE that either the [party] congress might be postponed to 1976 or 1977 or it is still pending. However, "The Ten Great Construction Goals" adopted in 1974 could not be enforced due to poor performance of the economic program (as reported in KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, No 15, p 37). In the end, the Second 7-Year Plan (78 to 84) which is currently in progress, had to be announced at the 6th Supreme People's Assembly in December 1977. In view of the circumstances described above, we predicted that the 6th Party Congress would be held in 1980 because we assumed that North Korea would want to mark 1980 as a beginning of a new era for its economic planning. (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU No 44 p 73.) The recent report seems to confirm our prediction to be correct.

The theme of the Congress might be deduced from the NODONG SINMUN report, dated 13 December 1979: It would deal with personnel matter since the subjects of the 6th Party Congress have to do with amending the party platform and electing party officials. It is thought to be a noneconomic congress since it has been pointed out that the Second 7-Year Plan will be continuously carried out. We reported in the 44th issue of this journal that Kim Chong-il might emerge in either 1980 or in 1982 when the Second 7-Year Plan will likely be overfulfilled. But this emergence is unlikely unless economic progress is achieved; therefore, it is unlikely that he will appear in public in 1980. It is more likely in 1982 or beyond.

Matters related to the 6th Party Congress as decided at the 19th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee are as follows:

1. Date of Congress: October 1980
2. Agenda:
 - a. General review of Party Central Committee's activities
 - b. General review of Party Central Inspection Committee's activities
 - c. Amendment of party platform
 - d. Election of party central leadership organization
3. Number of representatives to be sent to Congress: One delegate with voting right out of 1,000 party members and one spokesman representing 1,000 candidate members.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KWP TO STRESS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Strengthen Political Activities for Victory in This Year's Struggle"]

[Text] Today our party organizations and functionaries are faced with the glorious and weighty task of strengthening political and ideological activities among workers so as to more vigorously fan the flames of revolutionary fever in all fronts of socialist construction.

This is the deeply significant year when the Sixth Party Congress will be convened. To greet the Sixth Party Congress successfully, making this year of the party congress the most glorious year in the history of the fatherland, is a key militant task now before our people. Our party organizations must ambitiously accelerate political activities designed to vigorously organize and mobilize all party members and workers to the march to assure the success of this year's struggle in a manner consistent with the demands of the actual situation.

To positively stimulate the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the masses and advance socialist construction by means of political activities is an unshakable principle consistently maintained by our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught as follows:

"Guidance functionaries should be deeply conscious of the fact that the question of whether or not any revolutionary task will be successfully carried out depends in great part on the extent to which priority has been given to political activities, and should decisively strengthen political activities among the broad masses." ("On the Problem of Managing the Socialist Economy" Vol 2, p 360)

The true masters of production are the productive masses; likewise the decisive strength to vigorously stimulate production resides in the high revolutionary zeal of the workers. Whether or not any activity to develop technology and improve equipment, and to consistently increase production,

will be successful depends ultimately on the manner in which the ideological consciousness of the productive masses is stimulated.

Whenever difficult and colossal tasks have come up in socialist construction, our party has always strengthened its political activities among workers so as to stimulate them to unceasing achievements, mastering difficulty after difficulty and obtaining glorious victories. Our nation's history of socialist construction, filled with heroic incidents, and the onrushing conditions of today, when the revolutionary advance of the speed battle is being vigorously stepped-up, demonstrate that miracles and grand exploits have been created whenever the revolutionary zeal and self-consciousness of the masses have been stimulated through political activities.

Further strengthening political and ideological activities among party members and workers today represents a reliable guarantee that this year's grand plan will be successfully carried out.

This year we are faced with the weighty militant tasks of normalizing production and vigorously accelerating the technical revolution in all sectors, and thus achieving an epochal advance in socialist economic construction.

This year we must occupy the height of 9.5 million tons of grain and further improve the standard of living, and vigorously accelerate long-range plans for such nature-remolding projects as building dams on waterways and constructing hydro-electric generating plants.

The tasks to be carried out this year in each sector, including the industrial, agricultural and transportation fronts, are indeed momentous and grand. To gloriously fulfill these onrushing tasks, the entire party, the whole nation and all the people must push forward constantly and accelerate the intensive struggle, and urgently step-up socialist construction with the spirit of incorporating the speed battle into Chollima.

The key to victory in this year's rewarding struggle lies in increasing the ideological zeal of party members and workers. Whenever our workers, who are endlessly faithful to the party and the revolution, have planted deep in their hearts what the requirements of the party and the revolution are, and are convinced of the resplendent prospects and of ultimate victory, the results of increased production and conservation will gush forth from every site of socialist construction and unprecedented miracles and innovations will be achieved.

Political activity is not an end in itself, but rather in successfully carrying out socialist construction through stimulation of the revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of party members and workers. Consequently, political activities should in fact contribute to vigorous promotion of production and construction.

Today our political activities must be alive--motivating and real--and capable of thoroughly fulfilling the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the policies of the party, and of vigorously pushing forward this year's struggle.

Party organizations should deeply infuse party members and workers with the fundamental party policy on again bringing about a new turning point in socialist economic construction this year, and with the importance attached to fulfilling this year's plan prior to the party congress, so that they will be mobilized ideologically to join in a new advance possessed of high resolution and determination. Further, they must embrace a firm conviction that they can be victorious in this struggle, what with the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the foundation of our powerful self-sufficient people's economy.

Functionaries must at all times act with a sense of purpose so that their propaganda activities will transform party lines and policies into the beliefs of the masses, and so that, with only minimal economic agitation, targets will be correctly set and the masses moved to act.

The most important problem on which our party organizations and functionaries must focus their attention in strengthening political and ideological activities today is that of getting all party members and workers to be infused with unending loyalty to the party and the leader, and to struggle body and soul on behalf of socialist construction.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is a fundamental prerequisite for party members and workers to gloriously fulfill the revolutionary tasks assigned to them. As shown by the militant experiences of anonymous heroes, anyone who is infused with endless loyalty to the party and the leader and who fights with blind determination can create amazing miracles and grand exploits that are beyond all imagination.

Party organizations should vigorously accelerate political and ideological activities designed to deeply implant loyalty to the party and the leader among party members and workers, so that all will accept the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the policies of the party, which embody these teachings, as law and as supreme commands, and will fully demonstrate a revolutionary spirit of unconditionally implementing them. Guidance functionaries in particular must organize and direct this year's struggle in a responsible manner, possessed of the revolutionary spirit of being the master, and gallantly overcome bottlenecks and obstacles confronting the masses.

Striving for a full demonstration of the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle carries importance in political activities directed toward successfully carrying out this year's struggle.

Today, we are waging revolution under incomparably better conditions than during the difficult anti-Japanese days or the post-war period. Nevertheless, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance so prominently displayed during those historic periods is the banner which will guide our struggle to victory both today and in the future as well. Those who don't believe in their own strength and fail to positively seek out and mobilize their own inner wellsprings cannot successfully fulfill this year's colossal production objectives.

Party organizations must see to it that functionaries and workers clearly understand how it was that anti-Japanese guerilla units of days past could solve all problems on their own and fight the robber Japanese imperialists under conditions in which they had neither national reserves nor assistance, and how it was that our people could build everything, including trucks and tractors, with their bare hands from the post-war ash heaps. They must in this manner be made to display a spirit with which, whatever revolutionary task confronts them, they will not put the blame on circumstances, but will find what they need and clear away any obstacles with their own strength, and in so doing carry out such tasks to completion.

At the same time, all workers should be made to continuously mobilize and utilize already established productive capacities and, vigorously accelerating the struggle to increase production while conserving resources, accomplish more and better production and construction with existing labor, equipment and material.

Another important element in strengthening political and ideological activities today is to strive to have functionaries and workers labor with a high degree of self-consciousness and responsibility toward their own revolutionary missions.

No matter what the revolutionary task may be that has been assigned to our functionaries and workers, it is a glorious task that is linked to the development of the national economy and to the effort to gloriously greet the party congress. Party organizations and functionaries must strive to have workers at all times fully understand the importance and objective of the revolutionary tasks assigned to them, and methods for carrying them out, and thus to reliably man their posts. Workers of the extractive industry and transportation fronts in particular should rush to the forefront of the solemn march to victory in this year's struggle.

In vigorously summoning party members and workers to the new advance, it is important that political and ideological activities be faithfully carried out in the manner of anti-Japanese guerilla units.

The level and degree of preparation of the masses who are the objective of political activities are different, and the revolutionary tasks which they are carrying out are likewise not the same. Under these circumstances, significant results cannot be obtained when political activities aren't carried out using all the forms and methods appropriate to the actual situation.

Functionaries should, in the manner of anti-Japanese guerillas, ambitiously accelerate political activities by mingling at all times with the masses, conducting propaganda and agitation in a manner consistent with actual circumstances, and making use of various styles and methods.

Political activities must be engaged in by all functionaries. All our functionaries should responsibly conduct propaganda and agitation activities to mobilize workers to this year's struggle, irregardless of whether in party activities or in administrative or economic activities, and without regard to whether they are central government functionaries or primary level functionaries.

In particular, all party organizations and functionaries must see to it that each and every person become a creator of miracles and grand exploits, and a vanguard in the technical revolution, by strengthening political and ideological activities intended to more vigorously accelerate the campaign to emulate the example of anonymous heroes.

Today, strengthening political and ideological activities among party members is an important and responsible measure in tempering the power of our party to even greater invincibility and in again bringing about another upsurge in socialist construction.

All party organizations and functionaries should vigorously step up the march to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as a congress of victors by positively stimulating the revolutionary zeal of the masses through assault-type political and ideological activities.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STRUCTURE OF STATE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL BECOMES MORE COMPLEX

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN MONDAI in Japanese No 36, 30 Mar 80 pp 1-8

[Text] Recently it became clear that there was a third reorganization of North Korea's State Administration Council. According to the Korean Central News Agency's broadcasts from the latter part of December of last year to January of this year, the following reorganization seems to have taken place.

A. Four Newly Established Ministries

1. Fourth Ministry of Machine Industry ←-[formerly] Mining Industry Committee's General Bureau of Machine Industry (confirmed 23 December 1979)
2. Ministry of Coal Industry ←-[formerly] Mining Industry Committee's General Bureau of Coal Industry (9 January 1980)
3. Ministry of Mining Industry ←-[formerly] Mining Industry Committee's General Bureau of Coal Industry (15 January 1980)
4. Ministry of Forestry ←-[formerly] Ministry of Building Materials Industry's General Bureau of Forestry (30 January 1980)

B. Abolished--Mining Industry Committee

At the time Yi Chong-ok was appointed to the cabinet post (15 December 1977), the State Administration Council had seven committees and 21 ministries, and as a result of this third reorganization, there are now eight committees and 28 ministries, and the State Administration Council has become more complex.

The details of the [past] reorganization are as follows:

The First Reorganization (1978)

A. Two Ministries Renamed

1. Fisheries Committee ← [formerly] Ministry of Fisheries (15 October)
2. Light Industry Committee ← [formerly] Ministry of Light Industry (1 November)

B. Three Newly Established Ministries

1. Ministry of Natural Resources Development -- [formerly] State Administration Council's General Bureau of Geology (12 August)
2. Ministry of Urban Management -- [formerly] People's Service Committee's General Bureau of Urban Management (1 November)
3. Ministry of Land Management -- [formerly] Ministry of Public Security's Bureau of Forestry (1 November)

These changes resulted in nine committees and 22 ministries.

The Second Reorganization (1979)

The Ministry of Machine Industry was abolished and it was divided into three ministries--the First Ministry of Machine Industry (7 February), the Second Ministry of Machine Industry (assumed), and the Third Ministry of Machine Industry (26 February).

First Ministry of Machine Industry (heavy machinery, electric machinery)

Second Ministry of Machine Industry (weapons [?])

Third Ministry of Machine Industry (tractors, motor vehicles)

As a result of these changes, there were nine committees and 23 ministries.

The State Administration Council as of January of this year:

Premier: Yi Chong-ok

Vice Premiers: Kye Ŭng-t'ae (concurrently minister of foreign affairs)

Hŏ Tam

Chŏng Chun-kí

Kang Sŏng-san (concurrently minister of railways)

Kong Chín-t'ae

Kim Tu-yŏng (confirmed 11 Sep 79)

Kang Hŭi-wŏn (11 Sep 79)

Chŏe Chae-u (29 May 79)

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn (9 Jan 80, concurrent minister of finance)

Ministry of People's Armed Forces

Minister: O Chin-u
Vice Ministers: Chang Chong-hwan
Kim T'ae-hong
Kim Ik-hyon
Paek Hak-nim
Pak Chung-kuk

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Minister: Ho Tam
Vice Ministers: Yi Chong-mok
Chon In-ch'ol
Yi Song-hui
Kim Hyong-yul
Kil Chae-kyong
Kim Ch'ung-il
Kim Chae-suk

Ministry of Public Security

Minister: Ch'oe Won-ik
Vice Minister: Ko Kwan-pong

State Planning Committee

Chairman: (No T'ae-sok, 10 Dec 79 confirmed, died 31 Dec 79)
Vice Chairman: Pak Nam-ki

Agricultural Committee

Chairman: Chong Yong t'aek (11 Jun 79)
Vice Chairmen: Yi Yong-kyun
Chang Kuk-ch'ang
Chon U-kyong

Ministry of Mining Industry (15 Jan 80)

Minister: Cho Ch'ang-tok

Ministry of Coal Industry (9 Jan 80)

Ministry of Metal Industry

Minister: Yun Ho-sok

Ministry of Electric Power Industry

Minister: Yi Chi-ch'an
Vice Minister: Yi Ch'ung-song

First Ministry of Machine Industry (7 Feb 79)

Second Ministry of Machine Industry (Feb 79)

Third Ministry of Machine Industry (26 Feb 79)

Fourth Ministry of Machine Industry (25 Dec 79)

Ministry of Chemical Industry

Minister: Wŏn Tong-ku

Vice Minister: Kim Yu-kŭn

Ministry of Construction

Minister: Pak Im-t'an

Vice Minister: Cho Ch'ŏl-chun

State Construction Committee

Chairman: Kim Ŭng-sang

Ministry of Building Materials Industry

Minister: Kim Nam-yun

Vice Ministers: Kim Yŏng-hwa
Chin Mun-tŏk

Ministry of Forestry (30 Jan 80)

Light Industry Committee (1 Nov 78)

Chairman: Hŏ Sun

Vice Chairman: Yi Ho-hyŏk

Ministry of Railways

Minister: Kang Sŏng-san (13 Jun 79)

Vice Minister: Sŏ Nam-sin

Ministry of Land and Sea

Minister: Yi Ch'ŏl-pong

Fisheries Committee (15 Oct 78)

Chairman: Kim Yun-sang

Vice Chairman: Kang Chŏn-ku

People's Service Committee

Chairman: Yim Hyŏng-ku

Education Committee

Chairman: Kim Il-tae
Vice Chairman: Song Chŏng-u

Minister of Higher Education: Son Song-p'il

Minister of Common Education: Yu Kŭm-sŏn

Ministry of Materials Supply

Minister: Kim T'ae-kŭk

Ministry of Communications

Minister: Kim Yŏng-ch'ae
Vice Minister: Chŏn Tŏk-ch'il

Ministry of Culture and Art

Minister: Yi Ch'ang-sŏn
Vice Ministers: Hŏ Paek-san
Chang Ch'un-sŏp
Chang Ch'ŏl
Yi Sang-t'ae

Ministry of Finance

Minister: Kim Kyŏng-yŏn
Vice Ministers: Ch'oe Chae-kuk
Kim In-sun

Ministry of Trade

Minister: Ch'oe Chong-kŭn (29 May 78)
Vice Ministers: Kim Sŏk-chin
Han Su-kil
Man T'ae-yul
Yi T'ae-paek
Yi Song-nok
Kim Paek-sŏn
Ch'oe Kwan-su

Ministry of External Economic Affairs (5 Jul 79)

Minister: Chŏng Song-nam (5 Jul 79)
Vice Ministers: Yi Hu-kyŏm
Yi Yong-ch'ang
Yi Ki-sŏn

Ministry of Labor Administration

Ministry: Ch'ae Hui-ch'ong

State Science and Technology Committee

Chairman: Ch'oe Man-hy'on (6 Oct 79)

Ministry of Health

Minister: Pak My'ong-pin

Vice Ministers: Ch'oe Tu-kwang
Paek Ch'un-hy'op
Han Hong-s'op
Yi Chong-yul

Ministry of Land Management (1 Nov 78)

Ministry of Resources Development (12 Aug 78)

Ministry of Urban Management (1 Nov 78)

Through this reorganization, out of 36 ministries controlled by the State Administration Council, 30 are said to be occupied by those connected with economy, thus clearly showing an emphasis on economic principles.

At the time the first State Administration was set up (December 1972), 30 ministries and six committees that existed up to that time were simplified and rationalized through readjustment and consolidation to 15 ministries and seven committees. The recent reorganization shows a strong drift toward reversion to the Kim Il-song's cabinet era when the system was needlessly complex.

The question is, it is unclear whether this reorganization came about as a result of the initiative of Premier Yi Chong-ok whose intention was to have an administrative rationalization. If there were some force working behind the reorganization of the structure, then one may say that the current policy push went a step backward.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW BOOK STRESSES SOVIET ROLE IN KOREAN LIBERATION

Seoul T'ONGIL CHONGCH'AEK in Korean Vol 5 No 4, 1979 pp 235-243

[Review by Kim Pyong-nin, Third Research Officer of the National Unification Council, of the book "Liberation of Korea" by E. M. Chistyakov et. al., Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The book "Liberation of Korea" is a 356-page work which presents the recollections of some 11 generals and officers, including Gen E.M. Chistyakov (Commander, Soviet Forces in Korea) and Maj Gen N.K. Lebedev (member of the Military Affairs Council of the above command), who were direct participants in the war against Japan waged by the Soviet Union at the time of the Second World War.

Contents of the book include a preface by Soviet Field Marshal A.M. Vasilevskiy, along with (1) Course of Battle of the 25th Army (Gen E.M. Chistyakov); (2) Conscious of the Mission to be Accomplished (Maj Gen N.K. Lebedev); (3) The Pacific Fleet in the Struggle to Liberate Korea from Japanese Imperialism (Adm S.E. Zharov); (4) Soviet Pilots in the Skies of China and Korea (Maj Gen Y.E. Blatov); (5) History of Soviet-Korean Friendship (Maj Gen B.K. Saburenkov); (6) To Live Off the Land (Col S.K. Tsebrenkov); (7) Our Actions and Interests Are One in the Same (State Hero M.A. Baybakov); (8) Days of Heat (Col Y.A. Mizin); (9) Post-Liberation Korea (Col B.Y. Schetinin); (10) True Friendship (U.Y. Vanin, Academy of History); and (11) Great Fruition of Friendship (U.D. Dmitriyev).

Our attention, however, is drawn to this book by the following:

First, a detailed description is given of the military operations of the Soviet Far East Army in Manchuria and Korea following the Soviet declaration of war against Japan on 9 August 1945.

Second, there is a sizeable compilation of unofficial data on the Soviet military government put into operation by Russia under the title "civil government" following occupation of Korea.

Third, of particular note is the point stressed throughout the book by the writers that the 1945 liberation of North Korea was made possible only

by Soviet forces, and not by Korean partisans, and that much is made of the various types of Soviet assistance to North Korea.

In the final analysis, then, through this book we can take note of Soviet military strategy and operations that have been handed down to the North Korean army, consider the process of Sovietization of North Korea, and make some inferences about current differences between Russia and North Korea.

Consequently, in the following sections we will consider each of the points indicated above. It should be noted that the headings used below are set up for the convenience of the reviewer and are not those of the original authors.

I. Operations of the Soviet Far East Army in the war against Japan.

The operational concept, tactics and operational situation of the Soviet Far East Army are as follows:

1. Operational concept.

On 24 June 1945 the Soviet Union staged a parade celebrating the victory over Germany in Moscow's Red Square with which it undertook preparation for the war against Japan. As part of this preparation, Gen E.M. Chistyakov, who had been commander of the Sixth Guard at the time of the war against Germany, was appointed commander of the 25th Army of the Far Eastern Front.

The Soviet Far Eastern ground forces were composed of the First Far Eastern Front (Soviet Field Marshal K.A. Merezhkov, commanding), the Second Far Eastern Front (Field Marshal M.A. Burkayev, commanding), and the Baikal Front (Field Marshal Malinovskiy, commanding), and the Soviet Far Eastern Army commander was Field Marshal A.M. Vasilevskiy. Adm Yumashev was commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

The Soviet Supreme Command drew up operational plans to attack the Japanese Kwantung Army from two basic directions and then to link up at Harbin and Kirin in Manchuria.

Specifically, one attack was to be from Mongolia by the Baikal Front, and the other from the Maritime Territory by the First Far Eastern Front.

In this manner the Kwantung Army was to be cut off from key naval bases in Korea and from Japan's strategic bases in the rear area. Along with this, a joint operation by the First Far Eastern Front and the Pacific Fleet was planned.

The 25th Army, under the command of Gen E.M. Chistyakov, made its first objective as the left flank of the First Far Eastern Front the occupation of the gateways in the Dongning area and the Laohan-Wangqing-Tumen-Hunchun area.

With the success of this objective in the first two days following the opening of the attack and following reinforcement of the 25th Army, its operational mission was expanded as follows:

(1) To rapidly expand the attack to the south and west and occupy the Wangqing-Yanji-Tumen zone, cutting off transport and communication of the Japanese army from North Korea to the central and eastern areas of Manchuria. Subsequently, to attack Tunhua.

(2) In joint operation with the Pacific Fleet, to occupy the key North Korean ports of Chongjin and Wonsan.

2. Strategy.

Before opening the war against Japan, the most important problem for the Soviet Far Eastern Army was the question of how to successfully break through the fortified strategic defense zone of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

A discussion concerning this took place at the Front staff. One group advocated the destruction of the Japanese Army's fortified zone by artillery and air force and the disruption of the enemy's fire power system.

However, this proposal was not adopted, for not only would a large quantity of artillery shells and much time be required to carry it off, but also there was no guarantee that it would be successful. Consequently, the decision was made to launch a surprise attack against the Japanese Army's frontal fortified area by night and without a plan for a preliminary artillery assault.

To accomplish a night-time surprise attack operation, assault units composed of select members of border garrisons and engineer units familiar with the area were organized. The assault units, which were composed of 1,000 men, were formed around a core of communist party members and members of the communist youth league, and were armed with automatic rifles, hand grenades, anti-tank grenades, daggers, barbed wire cutters and so on.

To train the assault units a special training area which resembled the Japanese Army defense zone was built, and training conducted in a manner approaching actual combat.

There was no precedent in war for assaulting an enemy defense line using only the strength of front line units without a preliminary artillery barrage.

3. Operational situation.

Directly participating in the defeat of the Japanese Army in North Korea was the 25th Army, which launched a joint operation with naval units of the Pacific Fleet. These units were the 393d Infantry Division, mixed units and the 225th Infantry Division, which was landed by landing craft of the Pacific Fleet.

a. Ground forces.

8 August 1945: Supreme Headquarters of the Soviet Army notified the Soviet Far Eastern Army that war would be declared against Japan on 9 August.

9 August, 08:10: Plunging into the war against Japan, the assault units of the 25th Army, First Far Eastern front, executed en masse the night attack against the defense zone of the Japanese forces.

9 August, 02:00: A detachment of the mixed unit tied up and then overran the enemy fire point of the Kwantung fortified zone, thus cutting the rail line between Tumen and Najin and the highway between Kyonghung and Unggi.

9 August, 12:00: Assault units, in a joint operation with field units, successfully attacked the strategic defense zone of the Japanese Army and opened a torpedo assault on Dongning.

9 August, 15:00: Units which had been attacking toward the south occupied Kyonghung.

10 August: Dongning occupied; attack against Tumen started.

10-12 August: 25th Army reinforced (three corps attached) and assigned the mission of attacking North Korea and occupying Unggi and Najin.

11 August: The 396th Infantry Division occupied Hunchun.

12 August: The 393d Infantry Division, in a joint operation with naval units of the Pacific Fleet, occupied Unggi.

13 August: Najin occupied.

16 August: Chongjin occupied.

16 August: As of the ninth day following commencement of battle, the advance had been pushed 180-200 km into the heart of Manchuria--Wangqing, Tumen and Hunchun--and Korea.

20 August: Units subordinate to the 25th Army, in joint operation with units of the Baikal Front, occupied Kirin.

26 August: Commander Chistyakov arrived in Pyongyang and delivered a speech to the crowd which had come out to the airport.

Losses and gains of the Soviet Far Eastern Army:

25th Army: 1,500 dead, 2,219 wounded.

Gains of the Soviet Far Eastern Army: 600,000 prisoners of war from the Japanese Kwantung Army.

1. Naval Forces.

On 5 August 1945, the Soviet Supreme Command mapped out operational zones for Soviet and American naval, air and ground forces. The dividing line for the two operational zones was set as 90-100 miles out from the continent into the Sea of Japan, and 15-25 miles out from the Soviet coast into the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.

In the face of the successful military action of the First Far Eastern Front in the first few days following the initiation of the war against Japan, units of the Japanese Army began retreating along the eastern coast of Korea. In order to keep them from linking up with the Japanese Army's rear area strategic zone, Pacific Fleet Commander F.S. Yumashev resolved to occupy Unggi, Najin and Chongjin.

In preparation for the attack against these ports, a large mass of Russian-language propaganda was readied.

9-10 August: A naval air unit, commanded by Vice Admiral B.M. Lemeshev, carried out saturation bombing against Unggi, Najin and Chongjin, as the result of which the Japanese Navy suffered severe blows. During the two days, the Japanese Navy lost 2 destroyers and 25 transport vessels.

11 August: The 140th Reconnaissance Unit and a reinforced marine battalion landed at Unggi and occupied the port. Occupation of Najin Port made it possible for units subordinate to the 25th Army to strike the retreating enemy without delay, and allowed the Pacific Fleet to dispatch 13 torpedo boats to the area in preparation for an attack from the ocean, and to clear away mines laid by the Japanese navy.

11 August, 12:00: The landing units came ashore at Najin Port and secured a beachhead.

11 August, 06:00: The reinforced 358th Independent Marine Battalion landed at Najin and by 10:00 on that day completely occupied the port.

14 August, evening: The 355th Independent Marine Battalion, which was the first attack echelon, landed at the Chongjin breakwater, followed by the second attack echelon 13th Marine Brigade. The 5,000-man contingent included 1,293 communist party members and 7,751 communist youth league members.

16 August, afternoon: With the arrival of units of the 393d Infantry Division of the First Far Eastern Front at Chongjin to reinforce the battle, Japanese resistance crumbled and simultaneously the battle to occupy Chongjin drew to a close.

11. Soviet civil government.

The following is a look at the organization, formation, guidance responsibilities and operations of the Soviet military government implemented under

the name of "civil government" following occupation of North Korean by the Soviet Army.

1. Organization, formation and guidance responsibilities.

Upon liberation of Korea, the Korean people were presented with the problem of selecting what path the nation should take. The organization and formation of a civil government apparatus was demanded.

Responsibility for the organization and formation of a civil government apparatus lay with Lt Gen D.F. Shtykov (member of the Military Affairs Council, First Far Eastern Army). The first individual to direct the civil government apparatus was Maj Gen A.H. Romanenko (member of the Military Affairs Council, 35th Army), but he was subsequently replaced by Maj Gen N.K. Lebedev (member of the Military Affairs Council, 25th Army).

Originally, in November 1945, the civil government administrative apparatus was set up with 10 administrative bureaus, including Industry, Transportation, Communications, Land, Forests, Assets, Commerce, Education, Public Health and Police.

Later, departments of Rural Residents, Publishing Guidance, Education and Cultural Guidance, and Public Health Guidance were established in the Soviet civil government, all of which were headed by A.M. Ignat'yev, Deputy Political Bureau Chief, Bureau of Soviet Civil Government Administration.

He was given high marks for his work in North Korea, so that, when the "Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea" was established, he was awarded the Order of National Flag Second Class. Even after the Soviet forces were withdrawn and the Civil Government Administration Bureau dismantled, he served as an adviser to the Soviet ambassador in North Korea.

2. Activities of the Soviet Army Garrison Command.

Overall assistance to provincial people's committees under civil government operations was provided by advisers sent out to the provinces from the Soviet Army Command, and after liberation by garrison commands stationed in the provinces and counties.

Among the duties of garrison commands was the taking over and preservation of Japanese army assets and weapons. Subsequently, the role of the garrison commands was enhanced, and their primary role became that of rendering every possible assistance to the people's committees.

With the existence of the Soviet garrison commands, interference in the use of force to achieve social reform was not tolerated.

The operational styles and methods of the garrison commands covered the entire spectrum. The Soviet Civil Government Administration Bureau

controlled the activities of the garrison commands through advisers dispatched to the provinces. They represented the Soviet Army Command in the provinces, and were directly subordinate to the Civil Government Administration Bureau.

3. Economic assistance.

The people's committees had absolutely none of the administrative experience, nor sufficient knowledge, necessary to direct the nation's Japanese imperialist economic structure or its overall economy. Consequently, representatives of the people's committees petitioned the advice and assistance of the Soviet Military Command not only in the central area, but out in the provinces as well.

After liberation North Korea suffered greatly from the lack of cadre, particularly those individuals who had received higher education. For example, in the northern half of the country there were no more than 100 doctors, and approximately 100 engineers and technicians.

Immediately after liberation, the Soviet Military Command provided, at the request of people's committees, military specialists from various fields to aid in the nation's organization and construction. After 1946, Soviet specialists from a variety of disciplines arrived in North Korea at the request of the people's committees. They not only assisted in the reconstruction of North Korea's plants and factories, but also educated its national cadres.

Of the specialists who worked in North Korea, there were a number who had graduated from national institutions, and not a few of these were Koreans.

In this manner the Soviet Civil Government Administration Bureau trained the specialists for all sectors of the economy (industry, agriculture, transportation, finance and communications) and specialists responsible for matters in the areas of education, culture, health and law.

Under the direction of Col D.E. Kil'gurenko, who headed the Industry Department of the Civil Government Administration Bureau, these specialists--metallurgists, chemists, electronics specialists and geologists--assisted their Korean friends in the initial erection of plants and enterprises.

Close cooperation has developed between the Soviet Union and North Korea in economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields. With Soviet technical assistance more than 50 industrial plants and key targets have been either restored or built. Currently more than 30 plants and other installations are under construction in the "Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea" with Soviet technical assistance.

During 1972-1973 alone, some 6,000 Soviet technicians worked in North Korea providing technical assistance in construction, "montage" and plant control. During 1970-1972, more than 400 Soviet technicians were awarded decorations

and medals of the "DPRK" for contributions to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea.

III. Several incidents unknown to the public.

The several incidents noted below were either completely unknown up until now, or, if information was available, it was extremely limited. For this reason, the incidents are presented as written in the original text.

1. Hand grenade throwing incident.

"...On 1 March 1946, right after Gen D.F. Shtykov had departed, a parade was held in Pyongyang in which some 1,000 troops took part. The parade started at a point close to a reviewing platform where communist party and people's committee leaders and representatives of the Soviet Military Command were standing. Suddenly a hand grenade flew up toward the platform from one of the parade ranks. Several Soviet officers were standing at the base of, and around, the platform. Among them was 2nd Lt Y.D. Novichenko. Seeing the grenade, he stuck up his hand and caught it. Now what to do with it? He couldn't throw it away. Weren't there people all around? Y.D. Novichenko took the grenade in both hands and pressed it to his body. It went off. The Korean comrades on the platform were safe, but Y.D. Novichenko lost his right hand, part of his left hand and several toes, and his chest was crushed and his face severely disfigured.

After regaining his health, Y.D. Novichenko was discharged from the Red Army with physical disabilities in December 1946 and returned to his home town of (Dranomye). Today Yakov (Djihonovich) (referring to Novichenko) receives a yearly pension from the state. He continues to work, and participates in social activities. Having fulfilled his military obligation and having established a superior record in Korea, he is today a member of the communist party and lives and works as a common Soviet citizen in his home town in Siberia."

2. The burning of Commander Chistyakov's residence.

"Although I (Commander Chistyakov) wasn't injured at that time (referring to the grenade throwing incident), disaster didn't quietly pass me by. My wife, who was pregnant, was preparing to leave for Moscow. During the night she was awakened by a strong odor. She then woke me up. We were living on the second floor. I opened the door and then slammed it shut--the stairway was in flames. The floor and ceiling were painted with varnish. Consequently, the entire building would be in flames in a matter of minutes. What to do? We could only get out through the window. But we were 10 meters above the ground. We started to call for help. As the room was in flames, somebody brought a ladder. With it we climbed down to the ground.

Conducting an investigation, D.F. Shtykov discovered that the fire had started on the first floor where, on the night before, Japanese P.O.W.'s

had been repairing a water pipe. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the P.O.W.'s had set a fire bomb."

3. Cho Man-sik and Commander Chistyakov.

"Today I (Commander Chistyakov) had my initial contact with the just established South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee. The chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, Cho Man-sik, also participated in the conversation. He is able to take part in the Korean government despite his reactionary viewpoint. At the time of the meeting he was seated in an easy chair, with his eyes closed. I thought he was asleep. With his mouth tightly closed, he would from time to time slightly nod his head in agreement or just barely move it from side to side in disagreement. Without saying much he was obviously wielding authority, and commanded the deference of the older participants in the conversation....

"At the end of February in 1946, Gen D.F. Shtykov, member of the Military Affairs Council of the First Far Eastern Front, arrived at the place where we were located. While assisting us, he conducted a lot of research on the Korean problem....(D.F. Shtykov), in addition to his interest in the general situation, was also interested in the progress of any debate on the resolutions of the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference.

"I (Commander Chistyakov) commented that, regrettably, there hadn't been any discussion anywhere on the resolutions. For example, it had been suggested that communist party members and non-party members discuss this with the people's committee. However, Cho Man-sik had stated, 'I was unable to concur in the resolutions, so there is no point in discussing them.'

"At that point, D.F. Shtykov said to me, 'Is there only one like Cho Man-sik in Korea? They number in the hundreds, and they won't stop with this attack. Therefore, Comrade Chistyakov, be cautious. A lot more explaining to our Korean comrades on the nature of class struggle is necessary.'"

IV. Emphasis on the Soviet military's "liberation of Korea" and various types of assistance.

The following sets out the portions of the book which consciously stressed the Soviet army's liberation of North Korea and put into sharp relief the various types of Soviet assistance extended to North Korea.

"Starting in the early 1930's, thousands of patriots rose to the armed struggle for independence. Korean partisan units were active in Korea and the contiguous northeastern part of China, launching excursions into Korean territory and striking Japanese garrisons and border units. However, the strength of the Japanese colonialists was too much for the resisting patriots. Freedom came to Korea only after the fall of colonial Japan to the Soviet army." (Soviet Field Marshal A.M. Vasilevskiy).

"In Korea we had 2 armies, i.e., 10 divisions and large numbers of military police and [civilian] police. These were sufficient to handle the Korean partisan movement. Only a well-equipped regular army like yours (the Soviet army), which accepted our surrender, would have been able to defeat us (the Japanese army)." (Response of Lt Gen Takenato, who had been commander of the Japanese garrison in Pyongyang, to a question asked by Commander Chistyakov).

"Not only I, but all of my comrades as well truly delighted in the victories of the Korean people....It made us proud to acknowledge that share of the labor performed by Russian workers, engineers and students, clad in the military overcoats of enlisted men and officers, in those victories. In that difficult period soon after liberation, they poured great labor into rebuilding the people's economy and into training the cadre of Korean specialists and technicians. Even today, when visiting Korea, we have met Russian technicians working in plants and enterprises." (Commander E.M. Chistyakov).

"In preparing for the war with Japan, we studied the weapons and tactics of the enemy, as well as Japan's economy, military potential, and history of aggression and colonization in Korea....We were well aware of the fact that Korean partisans had initiated the armed struggle in opposition to the Japanese colonialists. Nevertheless, we also knew that, even though the Korean patriots had kept alive their self-sacrificing struggle all those years, the Korean people could not drive the imperialists out on their own, nor could they free themselves from the yoke of colonial bondage." (N.K. Lebedev).

V. Conclusion

As was made clear in the above, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed during the 34 years that have elapsed since the fall of Japan on 15 August 1945 that the "liberation of Korea" at that time was made possible solely by the Soviet military; this raises a question as to what their purpose has been.

To find the answer to this question, it is necessary to try to find a relationship with the idolization of Kim Il-song that is currently underway in North Korea. As is well known, the phrases of idolization for Kim Il-song have reached the stage of lunacy, and the situation is developing into something totally incomprehensible to us.

With further acceleration being given to the idolization of Kim Il-song, there could not but be a gradual change in the assessment of the role of the Soviet army in the "liberation of Korea." To wit, while in the past the degree of contribution of the Soviet army in the "liberation of Korea" was acknowledged in accordance with Russian wishes, nowadays the North Korean attitude has changed, with the role of the Soviet military being ignored and the "liberation of Korea" recorded and propagandized as having been achieved solely by Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese partisans.

Viewed from the standpoint, the emphasis of this book, as pointed out above, cannot be other than to block those changes in North Korean attitude which do not afford the slightest acknowledgement [to the Soviet Union], and further, to demonstrate disgust for the idolization of Kim Il-song.

Admitting this is not to say that the book was written for such a purpose alone. But the strong Russian counteraction against North Korea that runs throughout the tenor of the book cannot be denied. It is also a strong reaction to the fact that current relations between Russia and North Korea are not running as smoothly as they did in the past.

9062

CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

TERRITORIAL INTRUSION CHARGES--Tokyo, 3 Apr (KYODO)--North Korea charges that high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes of the United States forces have intruded into its territorial waters on 49 occasions this year in "an open challenge to the entire Korean people." The official Pyongyang Radio in a broadcast monitored here Wednesday said, "The espionage acts of the United States against North Korea are becoming all the more frequent these days. Since March 26, not a day has passed without seeing such acts." The United States, it continued, has been trying to create a hostile atmosphere on the volatile Korean Peninsula by causing military provocations and by staging joint maneuvers with South Korea. Such U.S. military provocations hinder the progress of the dialogue now under way between North and South Korea and constitute an open challenge to the entire Korean people, the broadcast added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 3 Apr 80 OW]

OHIRA ACCUSED--Tokyo, 3 Apr (KYODO)--North Korea Thursday accused Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira of preparing for military collaboration with South Korea against the communist country. Pyongyang's charges against Ohira referred to his earlier statement at the Diet that it is legal for Japan to conduct a military exercise with South Korea. The NODONG SINMUN, official newspaper of the Korea Workers' (Communist) Party, said in a commentary that the remark by Ohira showed the military collaboration between Japan and South Korea, as well as a serious plot by what it calls Japanese reactionary forces to militarily invade North Korea. The commentary was carried by Pyongyang Radio in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 3 Apr 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PRODUCTION OF COAL MINING AREAS REPORTED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 66, Dec 79 pp 41-45

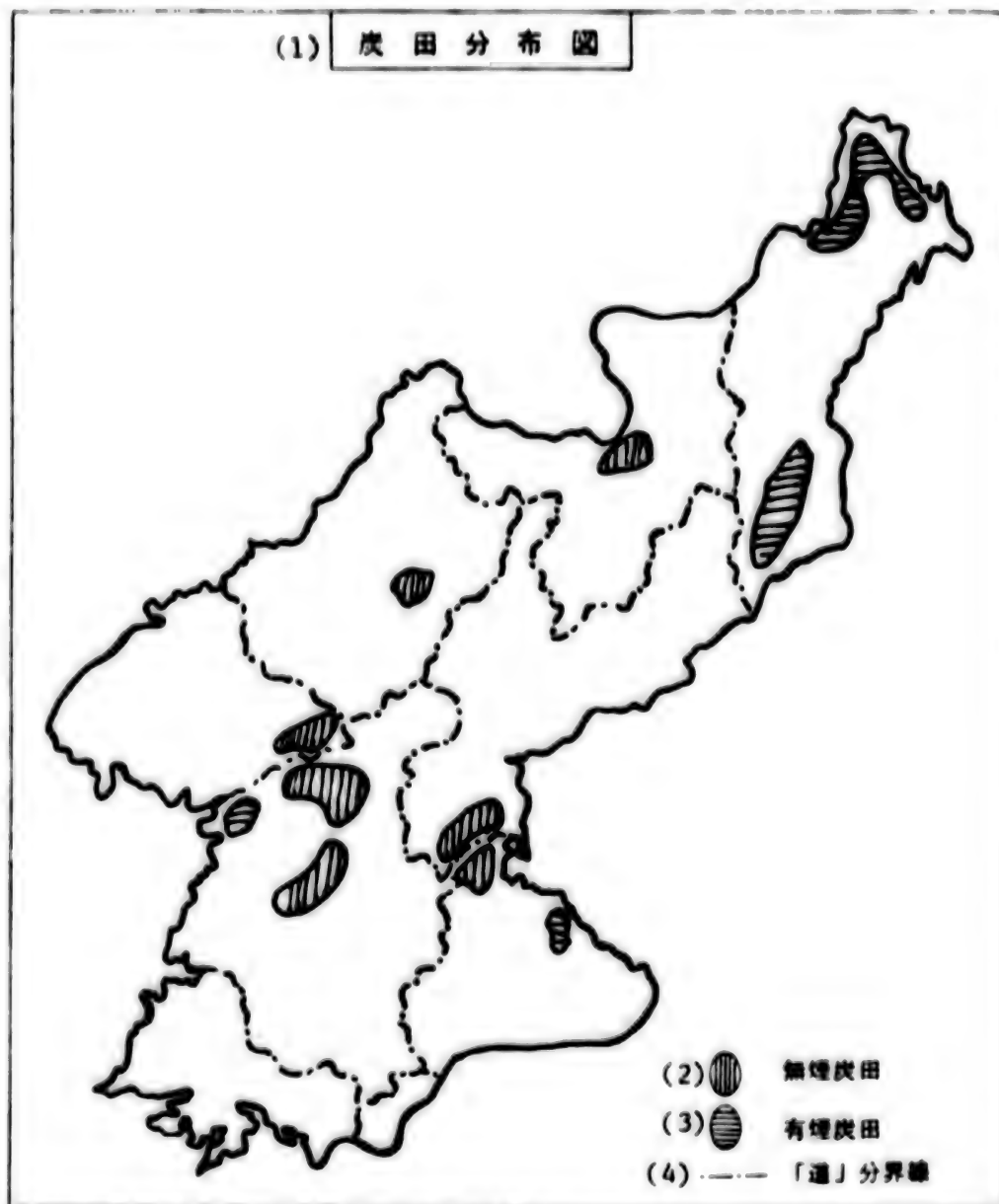
[Text] Coal Mining

North Korea is rich with coal reserves; it is covered with large and small coal mines throughout the land. The well-known anthracite mines are located in Pyongyang, (Kangdong County) south of Pyongan-namdo and (Kae-chon County) north of the province, Nambu of Pyongan-pukto, Kowan County of Hamgyong-namdo and Munchon County of Kangwon-do. The lower grade anthracite is found in the Chonchon County area of Chagang-do and the Hyesan City area of Yanggang-do. The bituminous coal mines of Mundok County of Pyongan-namdo and Pukbu of Hamgyong-pukto are well known. The lower grade bituminous coal is mined at Nambu of Hamgyong-pukto and Tongchon County of Kwangwon-do.

Nearly all of North Korea's coal production is in the form of dust coal. Because almost no coking coal is produced in North Korea, it imports coking coal from China and the Soviet Union. Therefore, not only iron works are continuously putting emphasis on saving coke, but also research on the method of smelting iron without using coke is active, and it has achieved a limited success. In addition to being used for people's livelihood coal is used for thermal power generation, cement industry and coal derivative chemical industry.

North Korea's coal production was reported to be 50 million tons in August 1975. It was scheduled to reach 70 to 80 million tons during the Second 7-Year Plan between 1978 and 1984. Therefore, current yearly production is estimated to be 50 million tons. This is the production capacity at the mines, and if the amount of coal production as a commodity is about 75 percent [of 50 million tons], then the output is 37.5 million tons. At 80 percent, with consideration given to a large number of mines being open pit, [the output] is 40 million tons. On the whole the quality of coal is in the range of 4,000 to 6,000 calories. Some are lower than 4,000 calorie material.

The following map illustrates coal mines located in North Korea and the chart shows our comments on the result of our research.



(5) (國際關係共同研究所, 東京, 1979年10月作成)

- Key:
- 1) Location of coal fields
 - 2) Anthracite coal fields
 - 3) Bituminous coal fields
 - 4) Boundary between provinces
 - 5) The Joint Research Center for International Relations, Tokyo, October 1979

Names of Coal Mines	Location	Anthracite (A) Bituminous (B)		Production Capacity (ton/year)	Reporter	Comment
Kangdong	Kobi Laborers' District, Kang- dong County, Pyongan-namdo	A				
Kangso	Taeon City Pyongan-namdo	A			Hyon Chang- man	Mining district, 12 km NW of Kiyang railroad station
Kaechon	Kun-u Laborers' District, Kae- chon County, Pyongan-namdo	A				
Kongyong*	Tokchon County Pyongan-namdo	A				small scale mine
Kogonwon	Kogonwon Laborers' District, Saebjol County, Hamgyong- pukto	B			Han Chong- kyom	
Kowon	Changdong Laborers' District, Kowon County, Hamgyong- namdo	A	200		Song Song- man	
Kocham	Yongam Laborers' District, Myong- chon County, Hamgyong-pukto	B			Pak Hyong-ho	
Kumya- Chongnyon [Youth]	Pungnam-ri, Kumya County, Hamgyong- namdo	A	150			Being developed by Soviet aid (44-46)
Kumchon	Tokcon County Pyongan-namdo	A				small scale
Kungim*	Kungsim Laborers' District, Hoenyong County, Hamgyong- pukto	B				

Toksong	Tokchon County, Pyongan-namdo	A			
Tokchon	Changsan Laborers' District, Tokchon County, Pyongan- namdo	A			
Taeo	Taebosan-ri, Taedong County, Pyongan-namdo	A			
Tunchon	Wonko Laborers' District, Kwon County, Hamgyong- namdo	A			
Tokkol	Tokchon County, Pyongan-namdo	A			
Namchon	Namchon Laborers' District, Kaechon County, Pyongan-namdo	A		Hyon Chang-hak	
Yongdae	Kubong Laborers' District, Suchon County, Pyongan-namdo	A		Min-pyol	
Yongdung	Yongdung Laborers' District, Kuyang County, Pyongan-pukto	A	250		
Yongmun	Yongmun Laborers' District, Kuyang County, Pyongan- pukto	B		Kang Pil-ku	
Yongnim	Yongnim-ki Munduk County Pyongan-namdo	B			
Yongbuk*		B			Chon Tong-mun
Yongsu	Tungnip Laborers' District, Kuyang County, Pyongan- pukto	A			Choe Sung-sam

Yongun*	Chagang-do			Kim Ik-hwa
Ipsok	Ipsok-ri Munduk County Pyongan-namdo	B		
Myongyun	Yongpon Laborers' District, Myongyun County, Hangyong-pukto	B		
Myongui*				
Mujintae	Mukpan Laborers' District, Kaechon County, Pyongan-namdo	A		Railroad service
Munchon	Hwara Laborers' District, Chonnae County, Kangwon-do	A	Yun Kyong-rak	
Paekam	Paekam County Yanggang-do	A	Choe Chong-rak	
Pongchon	Sampong Laborers' District, Kaechon County, Pyongan-namdo	A	Yi Chong-yol	
Sariwon	Sariwon City, Hwanghae-pukto	B		
Samsin	Samsok District Pyongyang City	A		General manager Cho Yon-hwan previously known as Samsin-tong coal mine
Sanghwa Chongnyon	Ontan Laborers' District, Onsong County, Hangyong- pukto	B	Choe Chin-yong	
Sochang	Chongsong Laborers' District, Tokchon County, Pyongan-namdo	A		

Songga	Songga Laborers' District, Kangdong County, Pyongan-nampo	A			
Songnam chongnyon	Songnam Laborers' District, Pukchang County, Pyongan-nampo	A		Hong Song-kyo	
Sudong	Sudong Laborers' District, Kwon County, Hamgyong-nampo	A		Chu Sin-yon	
Sunghisan	Tokchon County, Pyongan-nampo	A			
Sinnip	Uil Laborers' District, Kaechon County, Pyongan-nampo	A			
Sinyusan	Yusan Laborers' District, Hoeryong County, Hamgyong-pukto	B		Choe Chae-su	Also known as Yuchon coal mine
Sinyong*	Tokchon County, Pyongan-nampo	A			small scale
Sinchang	Sindong Laborers' District, Sunchon County, Pyongan-nampo	A	300		General manager Chen Pong-ki
Anji	Yongyon Laborers' District, Undok County, Hamgyong-pukto	B	200	Chong Chi-yong	
Anju consolidated	Anju Laborers' District, Mundok County, Pyongan-nampo	B	200	Chong Ku-mo	General manager Kim Hak-yong; being expanded with Soviet aid (44-46)
Obong	Obong Laborers' District, Undok County, Hamgyong-pukto	B			

Ungok	Ungok Laborers' District, Kowan County, Kangyong-namdo	A	Yi Chong-se	
Yonghung	Pungnam-ri, Kumya County, Kangyong-namdo	A		Currently known as Kumya Chong- nyon coal mine
Walhung	Tokchon County, Pyongan-namdo	A		small scale
Ilisin				
Changan	Changan Laborers' District, Tokchon County, Pyongan-namdo	A		
Chenan	Chenan Laborers' District, Tokchon County, Pyongan-namdo	A		
Chonchon	Chonchon County Changang-do	A		General manager Yi Chong-sun
Choyang	Choyang Laborers' District, Kaesong County, Pyongan-namdo	A		
Chuwon	Chuwon Laborers' District, Pungso County, Kangyong-pukto	B	Kim Chung- myong	
J.A Chik- eng	Pusan Laborers' District, Suncheon County Pyongan-namdo	A	Yi Sok-hyon	
Chomae	Chomae County, Kangwon-do	A	Yi Won-kil	
Chonsong (Changhyon)	Chonsong Laborers' District, Suncheon County, Pyongan-namdo	A	Kim Pyong-uk	

Taehyang	Soho-ri, Mundok County, Pyongan-namdo	B		
Tongchon	Tongchon County Kangwon-do	B		
Pungin	Pungin Laborers' District, Onsong County, Hamgyong-pukto	B	Chong Ki-pung	
Hamyon	Hamyon Laborers' District, Saebyol County, Hamgyong-pukto	B		
Hakpo	Sechon Laborers' District, Hoenyong County, Hamgyong-pukto	B	Chu Pyong-chol	
Hyongpong	Hyongpong Laborers' District, Tokchon County, Pyongan-namdo	A		
Hunyang	Hunyang-ri, Saebyol County, Hamgyong-pukto	B		
Hukngnyong	Hukngnyong Laborers' District, Kangdong County, Pyongan-namdo	A		General Manager Kim Taekyu

Note 1: Above data were taken from NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and NODONG CHONGNYON between 1975 and September 1979. The location shown is taken as of 1979 and the reporters were those who covered each coal mine.

2. Asterisks denote the phonetic translation by this research institute.
3. Production capacity was reported at the time of opening the mines, which could be used as present capacity.
4. Bibliography: "Chosen Koku Ichiran" [Korean Mining District Review] Mining Section, Industry Bureau, Governor General's Office, 25 Dec 1938, Keijo (Seoul)
 "Chosen no Kinko" [Gold Mine of Korea]
 "Chosen Kosanchi" [Mining Area of Korea]

BRIEFS

PAPER MILL CONSTRUCTION--Pyongyang, 27 Mar--Another modern paper mill large in scale is being built at fast speed on the bank of the Chongchon River. The raw material system including timber treatment has already been completed and an unloaded test operation of the chemical cooking system and the paper making machine was successfully carried out. The builders set themselves the target to complete the main production processes before the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Text] [SK020644 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 27 Mar 80 SK]

TIMBER-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY--Pyongyang, 26 Mar--Solid bases of timber-chemical industry are being laid in Yanggang Province in the northern area of our country. The province is one of the leading forestry bases of the country. The Wiyon Lumber Mill doubled the production capacity of the alcohol shop last year and built up the silver fir oil production process in the wood-shaving board shop to make a comprehensive and effective use of sawdust, branches, bark and other by-products. An industrial wood coal oven and a modern alcohol shop are now under construction. The construction of the industrial wood coal oven has entered the stage of trial operation. The new alcohol shop whose production capacity is 10 times the existing one will be completed within the first half of the year. Wood-shaving board shops have been built at the Yonam and Taepyong forestry stations and an alcohol shop using sawdust as basic raw material and a chemical shop producing paper and other goods are under construction on an expansion basis at the Saengjang Forestry Station. [Text] [SK020644 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 26 Mar 80 SK]

POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION--Pyongyang, 31 Mar--A lot of medium- and small-scale power stations are under construction, along with large ones in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. According to data available, scores of medium- and small-scale power stations are now being built outside the plan. At the 19th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed that the rivers and streams should be dammed up and hydropower stations built on an extensive scale. Since the plenary meeting, the construction of medium- and small-scale hydropower stations is going on

through a mass drive in all parts of the country. Power stations now under construction will be completed before the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. More than 10 of them will produce electricity within April. In Pyongyang all projects now under way will be finished in April. The work of damming up rivers and streams and constructing hydropower stations is part of the farsighted grand nature-remaking projects to increase power output, prevent floods and add to the beauty of scenery. [Text] [SK020644 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 31 Mar 80 SK]

TROUBLE WITH OIL SUPPLY--Tokyo (OP)--North Korea's economic conditions are in bad shape as a result of shortages of oil, it was reported yesterday. The JAPAN POST, a magazine which is devoted to current international issues, said in its May edition that the Pyongyang regime seems to be interested in the current south-north dialogue mainly to pull through its economic woes. The POST, quoting Western intelligence sources, said that north Korea is trying to receive economic aid from the United States and Japan, by taking advantage of the Seoul-Pyongyang talks. The stoppage of oil supply from mainland China, the Soviet Union and other countries contributed largely to worsening the economic situation in the north, the magazine said. It said that north Korea used to get three million tons of oil from China a year, one million tons from the Soviet Union and another one million tons from other countries to meet its oil needs. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Apr 80 p 1]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVING LAWS EMPHASIZED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Strengthen Life in Socialist Judicial Affairs"]

[Text] Today our people are faced with the weighty and glorious task of thoroughly carrying out the militant tasks set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung at the 19th plenum of the party central committee and in his new year's address this year, and thereby making this year, when the Sixth Party Congress convenes, the most glorious year in the history of our fatherland.

A key requirement associated with successfully carrying out these glorious tasks confronting our people this year is the further strengthening of life in socialist judicial affairs in all sectors of state social life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught as follows:

"Revolutionary struggle and construction progress not through the strength of a single individual, but rather through the joint struggle of many."
("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 6, p 426)

Socialism and communism are built through the creative labor of millions of workers. The socialist society is a highly organized society based on the principle of collectivism.

If millions of workers are to set in motion and their creative labor organized on the principle of collectivism, there must be fixed rules and standards of conduct, and all individuals must strive to work and live in accordance with these rules. In this manner a unity of conduct of the collective body can be realized and the discipline and order of the collective body guaranteed, and revolution and construction vigorously stepped up.

Today the strengthening of life in socialist judicial affairs constitutes an important requirement in vigorously stepping up the dyeing of the whole society with chuche thought.

Through strengthening of life in socialist judicial life there can be, before anything else, a strengthening of ideological revolution and, consequently, a vigorous acceleration of the work of remolding mankind.

Inasmuch as the socialist society is a transitional society, not a few obsolete ideological remnants are carried over in the minds of individuals.

Experience has shown that the work of pruning obsolete ideological remnants carried over in the minds of individuals, and of nurturing individuals in communism, is not possible through ideological indoctrination alone, and that legal control based on socialist laws and regulations must be correctly balanced in order for success to be achieved.

By strengthening life in judicial affairs along with the work of ideological indoctrination, our party and nation have already achieved great success in remolding mankind.

Nevertheless, the reality of further intensification of dyeing the whole society with chuche thought demands a further strengthening of socialist judicial life, along with ideological indoctrination, so as to further accelerate both the purging of obsolete ideology carried over in the minds of individuals and the work of remolding mankind. Herein lies the necessity for further strengthening life in socialist judicial affairs.

Strengthening life in socialist judicial affairs is also an urgent requirement in accelerating the building of our economy and culture.

Today the scale of our nation's economy has grown incomparably and the linkage between economic sectors has become unprecedentedly consolidated and complex. If, under such conditions, a balanced high rate of development of a highly socialized socialist economy is to be maintained, then it must be planned to the last detail and strict standards and discipline established to carry these plans out without fail. Therefore, judicial life must be strengthened in all sectors and all units, and strict standards set forth for fulfilling plans on a daily, monthly, quarterly and target basis. By so doing, a high rate of speed for economic development can be maintained by the superiority of the socialist system further demonstrated.

In burying the remains of the obsolete society and implanting a socialist way of life and revolutionary spirit of living in all sectors of social existence, the strengthening of life in socialist judicial affairs also represents a guarantee that the tasks of cultural revolution can be successfully carried out.

The creative principle set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung on strengthening life in socialist judicial affairs is truly a scientific principle which most correctly reflects the legitimacy of socialist and communist construction, and a revolutionary principle which guarantees the acceleration of dyeing the whole society with chuche thought and the successful carrying out of socialist and communist construction.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the foundation for socialist judicial life in our nation has been firmly laid.

Our nation has the most revolutionary and people-oriented socialist constitution, personally framed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and good rules and standards of conduct established for putting it into action.

The problem lies in functionaries and workers working and living in accordance with the requirements of the regulations that have been established.

Today the question of whether or not judicial life is strengthened depends entirely on the manner in which functionaries responsible for the sector perform their jobs.

Functionaries of people's committees at every level must be deeply conscious of the importance and significance of judicial life in stepping up our revolution and construction, and further strengthen life in socialist judicial affairs in a manner consistent with the demands of the developing reality.

Of first importance in strengthening life in socialist judicial affairs is the strengthening of law explanation and indoctrination activities so that the law-abiding consciousness will be raised among functionaries and workers, with the result that they view laws with respect and observe them in a self-conscious manner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Along with the perfection of socialist laws and regulations, indoctrination and legal control must be strengthened so that all workers observe them to the letter." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 6, p 429)

Our laws are those which thoroughly protect and promote the interests of the working masses, including workers and farmers, and their enodiment is also based on the self-consciousness of the masses. Herein is the basis of the incomparable superiority and stability of socialist judicial life.

As a consequence, provincial people's committees must strengthen their indoctrination for obeying laws, so that all functionaries and workers have a good understanding of socialist laws and observe them in a self-conscious manner.

An important part of law observance indoctrination is to increase the role of judicial affairs officials.

Judicial affairs officials, as the functionaries responsible for law observance indoctrination in their units, are entrusted with the glorious

mission of explaining and infusing among workers the chuche-type legal thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the laws of the republic.

Life has shown that, when the role of judicial affairs officers is increased and law explanation propaganda and indoctrination vigorously accelerated, a spirit of treating laws with respect and observing them with self-consciousness is firmly established among individuals.

Provincial people's committees must carefully plan activities with judicial affairs officials and strive to increase their responsibility and role in law observation indoctrination.

In order to strengthen life in socialist judicial affairs, legal control must be exercised properly.

Legal control is a powerful means of assuring that all members of the society work and act in accordance with the requirements of socialist law.

Correctly combining indoctrination and control, provincial people's committees must see to it that the requirements of state laws and regulations, including the socialist constitution, are thoroughly embodied in all sectors of national social life.

In strengthening legal control, increasing the role of socialist judicial life guidance committees is extremely important.

The key mission of socialist judicial life guidance committees lies in exercising control so that state economic organ guidance functionaries properly conduct judicial life, and in thoroughly establishing a revolutionary spirit of law observance throughout the entire society.

Consequently, provincial people's committees should increase the function and role of judicial life guidance committees so as to strengthen law observance indoctrination among state economic organ guidance functionaries, and to have them self-consciously observe laws and regulations. Along with this, all state economic organ guidance functionaries should consider on a daily basis how to protect the nation's laws, and launch the struggle to destroy the phenomenon of law breaking at the appropriate time, thus thoroughly preserving and protecting the interests of the working masses.

Another important part of strengthening life in socialist judicial affairs is for state economic organ guidance functionaries to act as models in judicial life within their units.

Consequently, state economic organ guidance functionaries, more than anyone else, should have a good understanding of laws and regulations, organize and control all work in accordance with the requirements of these laws and regulations, and become models in observing state legal criteria and the rules of socialist life.

The current situation requires that revolutionary discipline and order be thoroughly established in all sectors and all units.

All functionaries should, in the manner of anonymous heroes, further solidify our nation's socialist system and demonstrate its true superiority by thoroughly establishing a revolutionary spirit of law observance in state social life.

Let everyone strengthen life in socialist judicial affairs and further accelerate our advance, rushing ahead with the spirit of joining the speed battle with Chollima, and make this year in which the historic Sixth Party Congress convenes the most glorious year in the history of the fatherland.

9062

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ART TROUPE TO JAPAN--Tokyo (HAPDONG)--North Korea is currently negotiating with the Japanese Foreign and Justice Ministries to get entry permission for a large-scale art troupe, according to an informed source here yesterday. The source said that this negotiation is made through the Japanese Socialist Party. It was learned that the "National Pyongyang Art Troupe" plans to perform in major Japanese cities for two months beginning May 1. Conceding that the request is filed with the Japanese government authorities, the source clarified that no action or decision has been made for the north Korean request. The source cautiously observed that the entry request might be accepted providing that the north Koreans pledge they will not make any politically-oriented acts during their stay in Japan. The Japanese Government has issued entry visas for similar art troupe seven years ago under precondition that any political moves will strictly be banned. The source said that the performance of the troupe will include a "revolutionary play" lauding the "struggle" staged by the north Korean boss Kim Il-song. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 80 p 1]

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

REAPPEARANCE OF KIM YONG-NAM--Kim Yong-nam reappeared on 31 December 1979 since his last public appearance on 30 July 1979. He appeared at the funeral service of the late No Tae-sok, a candidate member of the Political Committee, member of the Central People's Committee, vice premier of the state administration council and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Kim also attended the 3d meeting of the Korean Writers' League on 7 January. On both instances, the North Korean news services did not report on his title. North Korea began to announce titles of important officials since latter half of 1979. This trend is also true in the case of secretaries of primary-level party committees of a plant and of "ri-level" party committees. (KNS 7 January 1980) The announcement of Kim's title is believed to be merely a matter of time; however it is extremely unusual for Kim Yong-nam to attend domestic cultural meetings, such as that of the Writers' League, since he is in charge of the party's foreign affairs. The latest example of an important official attending a completely unrelated meeting was seen in the case of So Chol, director of the General Political Bureau, of the People's Army, who attended the report meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Literature Publishing Company on 4 December 1979. [Text] [Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 67, Jan 80 p 9] 9364

YODOK COUNTY'S RESPONSIBLE FUNCTIONARY--The responsible functionary of Yodok County was discovered from analyzing secret electric power stations in Hamgyong-namdo. We reported on page 27, 63d edition [of KITA CHOSEN KENKYU] that at the County Where Comrade Hwang Hyon-sang, (party's responsible secretary of the Yodok County, Hamgyong-namdo) works, several medium to small sized hydroelectric power stations of 1,000 kw capacity are located-- "the Station Where Comrade Han Ki-nam works," "the Station Where Comrade Kim Kun-pyo works," and "the Station Where Comrade Kim Tae-sun works." We also reported that these stations belong to a "medium to small power station complex where Comrade Song Tae-chin works." On 30 December 1979, MINJU CHOSON reported that in the County Where Comrade Pak Kyong-hoe works, there are the "Power Station with Comrade Han Ki-nam Is in Charge" and the "Power Station with Comrade Kim Tae-sun Is in Charge." These three stations are identical in name as those located in the "county" Where Comrade Hwang

Hyon-sang works. Therefore, the "county" where Comrade Pak Kyong-hoe works and the "county" Where Comrade Hwang Hyon-sang works are the same and, it is clear that both point to Yodok County, Hamgyong-namdo. Now, it was NODONG SINMUN that reported on the "County" Where Hwang Hyon-sang works. Since NODONG SINMUN is a party organ, Hwang Hyon-sang must be a responsible party secretary. On the other hand, we have not confirmed the position of Pak Kyong-hoe. However, the report came from the government organ, and therefore, we might consider him to be chairman of either People's Committee or administrative committee of Yodok County under the control of the Central People's Committee or the Political Affairs Bureau. [Text] [Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 67, Jan 80 pp 9-10] 9364

CSO: 4105

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN FEBRUARY 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 2, Nos 1-12, 31 Jan 80 pp 26-32

[Text]

- 1 The 17th Athletic Club's winter games close in Hyesan and Changjin after six days of competition in speed skating, ice hockey and skiing.
- 2 President Kim Il-sung cables answers to Vietnamese leaders for their earlier telegram messages received on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of establishing diplomatic ties between north Korea and Vietnam.
- 2 A Party and government mission led by Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정준기) returns home from a visit to Iraq and Zaire.
- 2 A "Korea Photo News" magazine mission leaves for the Soviet Union.
- 3 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) and Radio Pyongyang report a number of cooperative farms, industrial plants and enterprises hold rallies to brace up for the attainment of the 9.5 million ton grain production goal this year.
- 3 President Kim meets with the visiting Polisario mission.
- 3 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Sri Lanka president upon the country's 32nd independence anniversary.
- 3 The "1,000-ri Liberation March Unit" arrives at Mangyongdae, the native place of Kim Il-sung, after 13 days of journey from Popyong. The Socialist Working Youth leaders chosen from schools across the country left Popyong on January 22 on their 13-day journey to commemorate the 35th anniversary of "the great leader's embarkation on the 1,000-ri march to start the liberation movement against Japanese colonial rule at the age of 14."
- 3 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi meets with the Kumgangsan (Mt. Diamond) Opera troupe of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

- 3 The Central Committee of the (north) Korean Workers' Party cables a congratulatory message to the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee upon the latter's 50th founding anniversary.
- 3 President Kim presents a film to Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Touré through Ambassador Son Yong-sun in Conakry. The film depicts the Guinean head of state's visit to north Korea.
- 4 Student chairmen of the Socialist Working Youth who took part in the "1,000-ri journey of liberation" meet in Pyongyang before closing the event.
- 4 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party upon the latter's third founding anniversary.
- 4 North Korea and Egypt conclude a protocol on the exchange of goods for 1980 in Pyongyang.
- 4 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Sudanese President Muhammad Nimeiri upon his reelection as the chairman of the Sudan Socialist League.
- 4 The Central People's Committee in a decree confers the National Flag First Class on the Central Ore Probe Team.
- 5 The CPC in a decree awards the National Flag First Class to the Water Utilization Engineering Institute of the Science Academy on the occasion of its 20th founding anniversary.
- 5 North Korea and Hungary conclude an agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1980 in Budapest.
- 5 The (north) Korean Central News Agency releases the names of three north Korean delegates to the preliminary contact between south and north Korea for the premier's talks. They are: Hyon Junguk, deputy director of a department of the Party Central Committee and a councillor in the Administration Council; Lim Chung-il, a department chief of the Administration Council; and Park Chun-hyok, a department chief of the Administration Council.
- 5 A Poliwato mission led by its deputy general secretary leaves Pyongyang winding up a nine-day visit.
- 5 The Kungangsan (Mt. Diamond) Opera troupe of Chongnyon leaves Chongjin port for Japan.
- 5 An Egyptian trade mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 5 The new Ugandan ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang to take up his post.

- 6 Three working-level officials meet with their south Korean counterparts in an effort to pave the way for the premier's talks.
- 6 Radio Moscow reports a north Korean oil prospecting team is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet State Science and Technology Committee.
- 6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Swiss president upon his 65th birthday.
- 6 The 20th anniversary of President Kim's on-the-spot guidance trip to Chongsoni is observed in a science forum at Chongsoni.
- 7 Radio Moscow reports a north Korean poetologist mission led by Han Pong-jik (한봉직), editor-in-chief of the "Chosun" magazine, is visiting Moscow after attending the 50th anniversary functions of the monthly "Soviet Union".
- 7 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the 44th congress of the Japan Socialist Party.
- 7 The Soviet embassy in Pyongyang holds a film show on the occasion of the 170th birthday anniversary of Anton Chekhov.
- 7 Ambassador Sim Byong-chul (심병철) in Bucharest presents his credentials to President Ion Basescu Bogdan.
- 8 Radio Moscow reports north Korea along with 11 other Socialist countries attended a parliamentarians' meeting in Sofia to condemn the West's military buildup.
- 9 Radio Pyongyang reports the Chongryon Central Committee sent a letter to Mindan, the pro-Soviet association of Korean residents in Japan, asking for mutual cooperation in helping to promote the south-north Korean contact.
- 9 A Party mission led by Kim Hwan (김환), a secretary of the Party Central Committee, leaves for Poland to join in the commemoration of the eighth founding anniversary of the Polish Unification Workers' Party.
- 10 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Iranian Moslem leader Ayatollah Khomeini upon the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution and the election of its first president. He also cables a congratulatory message to President Bani-Sadr.
- 11 Radio Moscow reports Soviet farm experts have sent superior species of rice to north Korea recently.
- 11 President Kim receives credentials from the new Ugandan ambassador to north Korea.
- 11 North Korea and Czechoslovakia sign an agreement on cultural cooperation for 1980-1981 in Pyongyang.

- 11 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the third convention of the Cameroon National League.
- 11 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Chairman Ichio Asagata of the Japan Socialist Party upon his reelection at the 44th party convention.
- 12 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Benin President Mathieu Kerekou upon the latter's reelection as president.
- 12 A commemoration ceremony for the 20th founding anniversary of the Water Utilization Engineering Institute belonging to the Science Academy is held at Moranbong Theater in Pyongyang.
- 12 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공진택) and his mission leave for East Germany to participate in the fifth regular conference of the Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between north Korea and East Germany. (The mission returned on February 18.)
- 13 Premier Iae Jong-ok (이정옥) meets with the Czechoslovak ambassador to north Korea in Pyongyang.
- 14 Radio Moscow reports an expanded session of the Kazakhstan committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Association was held in Alma-Ata recently.
- 14 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박성철) meets with the outgoing Central African Republic ambassador.
- 14 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Jordan Radio and Television Broadcasting Company conclude an agreement on mutual cooperation in Amman.
- 15 The Kowon-Wonsan railways are electrified and opened to traffic in a rite held at Wonsan Station attended by Vice President Kang Ryang-uk (강양욱) and Deputy Premier Kang Song-san (강성산).
- 15 The new Rwandan ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang to take up his post.
- 15 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam (호담) hosts luncheon for the outgoing Central African Republic ambassador.
- 16 Ambassador Choe Ung-myong (최응명) to North Yemen presents his credentials to the president.
- 16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to First Secretary Edward Gierak of the Polish Unification Workers' Party upon his reelection.
- 16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Gambian president upon the 15th independence anniversary of the country.
- 16 North Korea and East Germany conclude a protocol after the three-day fifth conference of the Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Berlin.

- 17 The seventh enthusiasts' meeting of the model teachers' group of Chongnyon is held at the Korea Center in Tokyo.
- 17 A central opening ceremony for the third youth festival is held at the 2.8 Culture Center in Pyongyang. The fete is slated to continue for about two months throughout the country.
- 18 An Italian Communist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.
- 18 Commemorative meetings are held in two military units of Comrades Kim Il-don, Kwon and Chon Man-ik on the occasion of the 62nd founding anniversary of the Soviet army.
- 18 A Kim Il-sung University mission led by its first vice president, Chi Chang-ik (최창익), returns home after a visit to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.
- 19 Deputy Premier Foreign Minister Ho Don meets with the new Rwandan ambassador in Pyongyang.
- 19 KCBS and Radio Pyongyang report as cultural meetings were held on political level of late to discuss the two workers' role in attaining the year's agricultural goal.
- 19 Radio Moscow reports scientists from socialist countries including north Korea wound up their study at an astronomical institute near Moscow of late.
- 19 The (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association, the Soviet External Cultural Relations Association and the (north) Korea Friendship Association conclude cooperation agreement in Pyongyang.
- 19 The second working-level north-south talks are held at Posenjorn to prepare the way for the premier's talks.
- 20 KCBS and Radio Pyongyang report President Kim presented a documentary film to French Bureau President Louis Calval through Ambassador Sim Jae-do (심재도) on February 17. The film depicts the African leader's visit to north Korea.
- 20 A Party mission led by Kim Hui-an arrives in Algeria.
- 21 A Socialist Working Youth mission led by its vice chairman, Kim Chang-ryong (김창룡), returns home from a visit to Iraq, Tunisia, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.
- 21 KCBS and Radio Pyongyang report the foundation work for the construction of the Grand People's Education Hall was completed two months ahead of schedule after two months of work. The ground breaking ceremony for the mammoth building was held last December.
- 21 KCBS and Radio Pyongyang report the (north) Korean Workers' Party and the Italian Communist Party held a meeting in Pyongyang on February 19 and 20.

- 21 President Kim receives credentials from the new Rwandan ambassador to north Korea.
- 21 President Kim meets with the outgoing Central African Republic ambassador in Pyongyang.
- 22 KCBS reports the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions conferred the rotating pennants on 135 factories and enterprises who distinguished themselves in achieving the January production goal.
- 22 President Kim meets with the visiting Italian Communist Party mission.
- 22 A two-day railway workers' meet ends at the 2.8 Culture Center in Pyongyang attended by Premier Lee Jong-ok and five economy-related deputy premiers. President Kim drops by the meeting hall to have his photos taken together with the participants.
- 22 The new Congolese ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang to take up his post.
- 22 A two-day railway workers' meet ends at the 2.8 Culture Center in Pyongyang attended by Premier Lee Jong-ok and five economy-related deputy premiers. President Kim drops by the meeting hall to have his photos taken together with the participants.
- 22 President Kim cables a condolence message to Iranian President Bani-Sadr over the country's latest flood disaster.
- 22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Guyana Premier Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham upon the 10th anniversary of the republic.
- 23 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the new Congo ambassador to north Korea.
- 24 President Kim receives credentials from the new Congolese ambassador.
- 24 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Kuwaiti head of state Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah upon the state's national holiday.
- 25 KCBS and Radio Pyongyang report north Korean weightlifter Han Gyong-si set a world snatch record in the 52kg division by lifting 111.5kg. He won first place in the division in an international contest held in East Germany.
- 25 A World Trade Union mission led by its secretary arrives in Pyongyang.
- 25 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the Japan Communist Party Central Committee upon the opening of the 15th convention of the party.
- 25 A world patent and copyright organization mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 26 Radio Moscow reports a technicians' mission from Pyongyang Dry Battery Manufacturing Company arrived in Moscow for a two-week visit.
- 26 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Polisario Front upon the fourth anniversary of the front's independence declaration.

- 26 Ambassador Kim Jae-bong (김 재 봉) to the Soviet Union meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow.
- 26 The Soviet-(north) Korea Friendship Association's Central Committee holds a meeting in Moscow to adopt the 1980 program.
- 27 KCBS and Radio Pyongyang report an irrigational pump manufacturing plant was constructed in Malagasy with the technical aid of north Korea, and an exhibition of the firm's product was held on February 14 in Antalaha attended by north Korean technicians.
- 27 Radio Moscow reports a north Korean trade mission led by Deputy Trade Minister Pang Tae-yul (방 태 율) visited Odessa, a coastal city on the Black Sea.
- 27 A north Korean Olympic Committee mission led by Kim Yu-sun (김 유 순), member of the IOC and chairman of the north Korean Olympic Committee, returns home from the 82nd IOC conference held in the United States.
- 28 North Korea and the Soviet Union conclude an agreement on trade for 1980 in Moscow.
- 28 KCBS reports 12 new north Korean records were set in marksmanship, weightlifting, swimming and speed skating during the Athletic Meet for Mt. Paektu Prize which has been held in Pyongyang and provinces since February 10.
- 28 Radio Peking reports north Korea and Algeria issued a joint communique on February 27 at the end of a north Korean mission's visit to Algiers from February 20 to 27. Algeria assured north Korea of its support for the north Korean unification policy, according to the broadcast.
- 28 Radio Moscow reports a Soviet refrigeration plant has finished the shipment of refrigeration equipment and parts for north Korea lately.
- 28 Radio Moscow reports north Korean boys won medals in the 12th goodwill international speed skating contest held in the Soviet Union for Socialist countries.
- 29 A commemoration ceremony marking the 61st anniversary of the March 1, 1919 Independence Movement against Japanese colonial rule is held at the People's Culture Palace in Pyongyang attended by Vice President Kang Ryang-uk and others.
- 29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Gabon President El Hadj Omar Bongo upon his reinauguration as president.

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SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

ASIA SERIAL REPORTS

JAPAN REPORT
KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT
MONGOLIA REPORT
SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT
VIETNAM REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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